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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916. EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR, NO. 18.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

They are not here yet," I said, "but we must run no risk of being surprised in the open. Go forward, Brady, and make sure; yes, leave the pack lying here."

He stole forward cautiously, a mere shifting figure, quickly disappearing in the gloom, noiseless as a shadow. We remained motionless at the edge of the wood, and I grasped the girl's arm as she stood next me, almost unconscious of the action.

"You need not fear," she ventured. "They will not come until daylight."

"That's Indian custom," I answered, glancing aside at her face. "But these fellows have a white leader—two of them, for Girty is quite likely in the game."

"I rather doubt that, Monsieur," earnestly. "The preacher said he had disappeared. He has no stomach for fighting, unless cornered."

"Where is he then?"

"Traveling alone to Sandusky; that is my guess."

I waited a moment, then bent over her.

"I do not really know whether I am glad or sorry, that you decided to remain."

"Monsieur!"

"You would have been safe with those Indians; safer still with Girty on the trail north. We shall have to fight for our lives."

"Think you I could companion again with that man?" she exclaimed passionately.

"And is that all? Was there no friendship for us in your choice? none for me?"

She turned her head and faced me.

"I cannot say yes, or no, Monsieur. The thought was not mine. It was the dead, not the living, who called to me; I cannot desert the body of my father. It is true you are unjustly attacked; there has been as yet no war declared between my people and the Americains. More, you travel to the Wyandots with a message of peace. I belong with you, not with those outlaws. That is all, Monsieur."

Her answer was truthful; I could read that in her face. Only a clear conception of duty had actuated her decision to remain. If, beneath this, there lingered the slightest personal interest in me as a man, there was no outward indication. Apparently my hasty words had already been forgotten, blotted out. Perhaps she did not realize their full significance, but held them as merely the outburst of impulse. She was an Indian, I a white man; experience, no doubt, had long ago taught her what this difference in race meant. To her ears my protestations were but wasted breath, unworthy serious thought. This knowledge came to me in full force as we stood there—she had forgiven and forgotten; her decision to remain and share our fate, was in no way stimulated by any personal interest in me. I was to her merely an American, an enemy to whom her honor of protection had been pledged. There was nothing more I could say; she had answered calmly and clearly. I stood rebuked and silenced, impetuous words trembling on my lips, but unuttered, my glance wandering from her face out into the surrounding night.

"You understand now, Monsieur?"

"Yes," I answered, shortly enough, for I was hurt. "We are merely allies against these outlaws. That is your meaning, is it not?"

"Yes," very quietly. "I wished you to know."

The two Hollanders were sitting on the ground behind us, growling eagerly into each other's ears. In front was the open clearings with the dim outline of the log house beyond. There was no appearance of light in the sky overhead, studded with stars, and yet it seemed to me as though objects about began to show more distinctly. Her eyes, however, were keener than mine.

"The scout is coming back, Monsieur," she whispered, pointing forward. "See, to the left of the house."

He approached us noiselessly enough, yet with no effort at concealment.

"They have not crossed to the island yet," he reported, "but are opposite, concealed in the woods. There would be no chance to get away. They know that, and are simply waiting daylight to close in. I was as far as the shore of the lake."

"The house then offers our only possibility of defense?"

"There is no other protection, sir."

"Then we fight it out there. Bring the packs, men. No, Mademoiselle, I will carry that. Lead off, Brady."

The interior was exactly as we left it, a few red embers on the hearth alone shedding spectral light about the main room, as we groped our way forward. There were heavy wooden bars to fit across the doors, and I secured these as soon as I deposited my pack on the floor.

"Mademoiselle," I said, staring about at the blank walls in some perplexity. "You know this place better than any of us; surely it was not erected here in the wilderness without some provision for defense in case of attack. Are those walls solid?"

"No, Monsieur; they were made right, so no gleam of light would ever show without, but there are gunports here—see."

She slipped aside a small wooden shutter, fitted ingeniously between the logs, revealing an opening sufficient for a rifle barrel.

"There are four along this wall, and as many opposite. At the rear you must stand on the bench, so as to fire above the shed roof."

"Leave that preacher alone, and open them up, Schultz," I commanded sharply. "There is not light enough here now to show without. Now, Brady, see if there are any extra guns in the shack, or ammunition. Lay everything out here convenient. A rifle? good! We'll give that to our Moravian friend; he may be opposed to war on principle, but, by all the gods! he'll fight now, if Schultz can pound the truth into him. What is that, Mademoiselle? Powder and ball in the big chest; show Brady where it is. This isn't going to be such a one-sided affair after all. Five of us, counting Block, who may not know which end of the gun to point."

I looked across at the man sitting dejectedly on the bench, his long, thin face buried in his hands, but his eyes constantly following the movements of the girl as though fascinated.

"Schultz," I said, thrusting a weapon into his hands. "Teach your friend how to load this; tell him I'll skin him alive unles he does what he's told. A preacher! well what do I care for that? You go, and do what I say."

He moved forward to his task reluctantly enough, but I had other things in mind, and paid small attention to what occurred between them. Brady and his assistant were busily engaged. I picked up my rifle and looked to its priming carefully; then lifted the bar protecting the front entrance.

"I am going to scout outside," I announced, "and see when those fellows cross over."

Brady shaded his eyes to stare across at me through the gloom.

"You'd better let me go."

"No, I'll try it alone; get everything ready, and leave the bar down."

"You will be careful, Monsieur." There was an unconcealed note of anxiety in the voice that caused me to glance back at her quickly in surprise.

"Be assured of that, Mademoiselle," I returned. "I know the duty of an ally," and stepped without, closing the door behind me.

CHAPTER XIX.

I Fight a Red-Coat.

A single glance about assured me that daybreak was approaching. The stars were paling overhead, and there was alrady a barely perceptible tinge of light to the atmosphere; I could see the tracery of limbs along the border of the surrounding forest, and the short grass blades underfoot. Yet it was dark enough to give concealment, and I ran hastily forward to the edge of the woods, where the gloom held as dense as ever. I waited there a moment listening, crouched against the trunk of a great tree, my heart thumping so hard I could hear it in the silence. The house in the center of the clearing appeared black, deserted. The fire embers emitted no light through the small gun ports, and no smoke spirals appeared above the chimney.

Convinced that my coming had not been perceived, and that no Indian scouts were watching the cabin, I pressed forward into the depths of the woods, obliged to proceed slowly because of the darkness. So cautious was I, lest some noise might betray my presence, that I was some moments in passing through the fringe of trees to where I could obtain view of the lake and the dark line of shore opposite.

I emerged somewhat to the right of the ford and crept out between the roots of a big tree overhanging the water, from which point of vantage I could see in every direction. It was not light, yet a slight radiance from the slowly brightening sky found faint reflection along the surface of the lake so that objects were discernible to eyes trained by the long night vigils. Things appeared out of proportion, grotesque, yet I could distinguish any movement, even at some considerable distance. Nothing, however, appeared within range of vision to suggest human life; the wooded shore opposite remained silent and seemingly unoccupied. That Indians were there, securely hidden in the coverts, hoping to trap us in an effort to escape, was altogether beyond question. They would wait there in silence until daylight, hopeful that we would endeavor to escape and thus wander into their ambuscade. If we failed to appear then they would cross to the island and attack us. That was Indian strategy, to rely upon surprise rather than numbers; treachery in preference to open warfare.

To better satisfy myself that none had already crossed, I moved along the bank, under concealment of the trees, seeking the imprint of feet on the soft earth. I had advanced thus for perhaps a hundred yards, passing beyond where we had attained land

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

T. R. SAYS WILSON POLICY IS TIMID

Colonel Rouses Applause in Address to Methodist Meeting.

New York, April 28.—Theodore Roosevelt last night castigated the foreign policy of President Wilson, declaring it "timid and weak" and declaring that its result would be to "invite war instead of averting it."

He spoke at a banquet of the Methodist Social Union of New York and his address was an urgent plea for adequate preparedness that we may be able "to do our duty to ourselves."

"I abhor wanton and unjust war," declared Col. Roosevelt, "but to seek the peace of dishonor is not only in itself utterly debasing but also fails in the long run to secure even its own ignoble end."

Col. Roosevelt's entire address was a plea for peace through ability to take our own part. A large number of Methodists attended the banquet and applauded his views.

"I have a right to speak to you for peace," he cried. "I was president seven and a half years. This nation in all that time never for one moment permitted any power to wrong this country or to wrong Americans either in their person or property, or to make us recreant to our duty to others; and yet during those seven and a half years not one shot was fired by any man in American uniform against a foreign foe, and not one American man, woman or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation."

The colonel's reference to the "weakness and timidity" of the present administration was made in a recital of the results of the foreign policy of the United States in dealing with Mexico and Germany.

Col. Roosevelt declared a firm statement of American rights and immediate preparation to defend those rights would have saved hundreds of American lives on both sides of the Mexican border and in the war zone.

He paid his respects to the hyphenated American in the following words:

"We can play the greatest part on behalf of peace that any nation has ever played. But we can take our permanent place as a great nation only if we realize that we are a separate nation, akin to but distinct from all the peoples of Europe.

"We must set our faces against the hyphenated American and against the men who seek to manage our political life in accordance with the interests from which their forefathers came."

ELDERLY WOMAN A LEADER

London, April 29.—The most striking figure among the rebels was an elderly woman, a reputed leader, who wore a uniform consisting of a green tunic and trousers and who carried a rifle with a bayonet affixed.

SETTLEMENT COMES IN ANTHRACITE DIVISION

Operators and Miners' Agreement Foils Strike.

New York May 1.—It was announced today that a settlement had been reached between the anthracite miners and operators. This agreement is the result of conferences extending over a month and averts a strike involving 176,000 miners.

The adjustment comes at an eleventh hour. The miners go into convention tomorrow at Pottsville, Pa. Had no settlement been made up to that time the leaders would have called for a strike vote.

DEFINES ARMED MERCHANT SHIP

State Department, at Direction of President, Issues a Public Statement.

Washington, April 26.—By direction of the President, the state department today made public a lengthy memorandum defining this government's position with regard to the status of armed merchantmen in neutral ports and on the high seas.

The document sets forth that the determination of the warlike character of a vessel must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence. It further says that if a vessel carries a commission or orders issued by a belligerent government to conduct aggressive operations or if it is shown that it has conducted such operations it must be regarded as a warship.

The memorandum was prepared at the President's explicit direction for the benefit of the general public.

The document states that when a belligerent warship meets a merchantman on the high seas, known to be enemyowned, and attempts to capture it, the liner may exercise its right of self-protection either by flight or by resistance.

The right to capture and the right to prevent capture are regarded as equally justifiable, the memorandum asserts.

It is further pointed out in the statement that a merchantman surrenders its right to immunity when it initiates the attack.

Another important point cited in the memorandum is that a vessel intermittently engaged in commerce and in the pursuit of enemy vessels has a "status tainted" which it is declared it cannot throw aside at will. It is further stated that persons riding on such vessels must take the risk that they would in traveling on belligerent warships.

May Bar Out Luxuries.

Pertograd, April 28.—A bill has been introduced into the Duma to prohibit the importation of articles of luxury for a period of three years, commencing June 14.

REASONS FOR WHICH IRELAND REVOLTED AGAINST THE BRITISH

The government has been bitterly criticized by some of the leading London papers for not having taken precautions extensive enough to prevent an uprising. It has been known for some time that the revolutionary feeling in Ireland has been growing. This has been fostered by the following agencies:

1. The proposal that conscription be extended to Ireland.
2. The action of the British government in not allowing the home rule bill to go into effect.
3. The decree of the government cutting off the immigration of Irish to the United States, and
4. The activities of anti-British and German agents who have carried on a vigorous propaganda for many months.

The temper of the Irish people has been shown by fiery anti-British tirades in some of the smaller Irish newspapers and the extreme reluctance of the Irishmen to enlist.

"It is proof of the grossest negligence and craziest obtuseness when four or five sections if a great city (Dublin) can be seized by a comparatively small number of armed men with whom the great bulk of the Irish people have no sympathy," says the Daily Mail. "This colossal blunder follows upon and surpasses all other blunders of the war. How much longer is the nation prepared to drift under the domination of leaders who refuse to lead, and will not act and who suffer from chronic inability to make up their minds?"

The foregoing as well as editorials in the other London papers show that the Irish uprising is going to be used as ammunition by those who are trying to overthrow the Asquith cabinet.

"The Germans may have calculated upon an uprising in Ireland to influence certain kinds of American opinion in their favor at a moment when relations with the United States are critical," says the Times. "German societies and extremist Irish societies in the United States will doubtless exert themselves to the utmost to win sympathy for 'Ireland's struggle for freedom.' Their efforts cannot be regarded with entire indifference, but the remedy lies in the hands of the British cabinet. If they (the cabinet) try to hush up any part of the truth or confine intelligence reaching America to official communications, German agencies and Irish extremists will have a free field for their malign activities."

(The Sinn Feiners are the radicals among the home rulers. Their aim is not only to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but to restore the Gaelic language.)

REBEL LEADERS LAY DOWN ARMS; REVOLT IS OVER

Provisional President Pearce of Irish Republic Calls Upon Followers to Surrender to Troops.

The outbreak of a revolution in and near Dublin last week caused all Ireland to be placed under martial law. The first gun of the revolution was fired on April 24 the Irish Sinn Feiners (separatists) becoming inflamed over the arrest of Sir Roger Casement by the British government on the charge of being implicated in a conspiracy to land German war munitions in Ireland. Great Britain rushed troops and warships to Ireland to put down the rebellion. Sir John Maxwell was in command of the troops. The rebels were successful at the beginning and seized several locations, but the government soon gained the upper hand and the fighting was reduced to sniping. A provisional republic was declared by the Sinn Fein leaders, with Pearce as president. James Connolly was the rebel general.

London, May 1.—All the leaders of the Irish rebels in Dublin have surrendered to the British forces, the war office announced today.

Official advices regarding the surrender of the Sinn Fein chiefs were received by the war office from Gen. John Maxwell, British commander in Ireland, this morning.

Information received here today from Kingstown stated that the rebels in Dublin had almost exhausted their supply of ammunition and that the fighting there has grown down in intermittent sniping.

Large bodies of troops, supported by field artillery and machine guns, were sent to Enniscorthy, 12 miles from Wexford, where the rebels refused to surrender.

"All of the rebel leaders in Dublin have surrendered unconditionally, and their followers are giving up rapidly."

This was the official announcement which was given out Sunday afternoon. The statement adds that all the rebels who have not given up are surrounded, either in the Sackville street or Four Courts district, and that the only hostile action now consists of sniping. These straggling fighters are being rounded up.

James Connolly, chief of the rebel leaders, is reported to have been shot.

Driven from Postoffice.

This sudden and dramatic end of the Dublin revolt followed upon defeat of the rebels in various parts of the city. Their main stronghold, the postoffice, was fired by the insurgents themselves with paraffin oil. The building burned fiercely and the rebels retired to the Coliseum music hall at the top of Sackville street.

Finding themselves hemmed in there by troops on all sides, they surrendered in a body—those who had not been shot by the military.

Some incendiary fires were started in various parts of the city Sunday morning, but the firemen were able to work and extinguished them. It is admitted, however, that the fire losses of the past days are heavy. The Metropole hotel is burned to the ground and both sides of Sackville street are practically burned out. Talbot street is destroyed, together with Eden quay.

Women Were Active.

Almost one thousand rebel prisoners are now in the hands of the British, among them many women. The principal woman captive is Countess Markievicz. Women took a prominent part in the uprising. The Kingstown correspondent of the Chronicle says that several English officers were shot in the back by women. One officer was killed by a woman, who struck him over the head with the butt of a rifle.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the loss throughout the zone of fighting in the southeastern and western parts of Ireland, but it is expected to exceed $20,000,000.

The road from Trinity college to West Moreland street, over O'Connell bridge and through Sackville street to Nelson's pillar, is the broadest city thoroughfare in Europe, and, in normal times, the most populous. From Tuesday to Saturday its sole occupant was a dead volunteer, whose body lay sprawled on the bridge.

The rebels had established a munition shop near the postoffice. A field gun was turned upon it and it was blown up. Eleven Sinn Feiners, who ran from the burning building, were shot dead in their tracks.

Pearce, the leader of the rebels, has sent instructions to the Sinn Feiners throughout the affected zones to give up their arms and constables are doing their best to disseminate this information in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties.

Uprising Is Abortive.

The opinion prevails on every hand that the attempt at the formation of a republic has been abortive, the only result having been the destruction of a certain amount of property and the loss of some valuable lives of British soldiers. The rebels have been unable to show any success after their first surprise.

The fate of the prisoners is now in the hands of the government, which possess very wide powers under martial law. Snipers, who remain recalcitrant, in all probability will be dealt with very severely.

The Irish commandant, J. H. Pearce, who is now a prisoner, is a schoolmaster. He was wounded by a shot in the leg. Before being captured he took a most active part in the uprising and was looked to as the head of the movement.

The postoffice, which was in the hands of the rebels most of the week, when retaken was found to have been badly damaged by fire and shot.

Reports from the districts show that the greatest disturbances outside the city occurred in County Meath, where armed rebels, in parties, were still terrorizing the countryside yesterday. In other districts there were disorders. At one place, north of Dublin, a small detachment of the Royal Irish constabulary, commanded by an inspector, was surrounded by rebels and disarmed. It is not known whether the rebels held the policemen prisoners, but it is assumed they did. The authorities there wired to Dublin for reinforcements, which were dispatched in armed automobiles.

Many of the prisoners were captured red-handed with weapons. Hundreds of others are being detained on suspicion of complicity in the outbreak. One man was caught in a chimney, from which he had been sniping for four days and nights. He held a position of trust in the office of a steamship company.

THE PEACE DOVE; HEAVENS, WHAT'S THAT?

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

REDMOND SAYS INSURRECTION WAS BLOW AIMED AT HOME RULE

New York, May 1.—J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland, has received a cable message from John E. Redmond, in which the Irish Nationalist leader reiterated his recent statement that the Dublin insurrection was organized in America as well as Ireland by the "irreconcilable enemies of home rule." He begged "our people in America not to be disturbed by this futile and miserable attempt to destroy Ireland," for it had "definitely, finally failed."

Torpedo Attempt Fails.

The message follows:

"The attempt to torpedo home rule and the Irish party has failed. Damage has been done, life has been lost, but the ship has not been sunk. The whole has been organized by those in Ireland and in America who always have been the open and irreconcilable enemies of home rule and of the Irish party.

"Though the hand of Germany was in the whole thing, it was not so much sympathy for Germany as hatred of home rule and of us which was at the bottom of the movement. It was even more an attempt to hit us than to hit England.

Irish People Denounce It.

"The whole disgraceful plot is viewed with execration by the Irish people. It was almost entirely a Dublin movement; partly the creation of the Sinn Fein cranks and the German agents there; partly of the remnants of that mass of discontent and anarchy which was left by the disastrous Larkinite strike.

"In a few small towns there were attempts at disturbance, which were easily suppressed, but Ireland, as a whole, has remained perfectly tranquil."

BRITISH IN EAST GIVE UP TO THE TURKISH FORCES

Gen. Townshend, With 10,000 Men, Besieged Since December at Kut-el-Amara, Has to Surrender.

London, April 29.—The British army under General Townshend, which has been shut up in Mesopotamia since early in December, has surrendered to the Turks.

Official announcement of the surrender of the army of General Townshend, which is estimated to contain about 10,000 men, was made today by the war office.

The official statement added that Gen. Townshend destroyed all his guns and munition before surrendering. This is the second severe blow administered to the British by the Turks.

The first was the reverse administered at the Dardanelles; the second at Kut-el-Amara, shatters the hopes of those who looked for an early resumption of the advance against Bagdad.

General Townshend probably was driven to surrender to avoid starvation of his force. A recent official Turkish communication said that the position of the British at Kut-el-Amara was critical, and that they were expecting to receive small supplies of food by aeroplane.

A official statement received yesterday from London showed that a last effort to send supplies to the garrison had failed. It was announced that a ship laden with supplies had been sent up the Tigris, but that it had been grounded about four miles east of the city.

Less than a score of miles away, on the banks of the Tigris, below the city is a relief army which for months had been attempting to reach the besieged forces of General Townshend. A few weeks ago several victories were announced and hope ran high in England that the mission would succeed. Of late, however, the Turks' resistance has increased, and, aided by floods, they have been able to hold the British in check.

No official figures have been given out as to the number of troops which set forth from the Persian gulf in November of 1914 on the expedition which has now ended in surrender. Unofficially the number has been estimated as high as 50,000, but it was probably considerably smaller than this. This force has suffered heavy losses in severe battle with the Turks.

The size of the garrison is not definitely known. General Townshend originally had a brigade, but these troops were reinforced. At Ctesiphon the army suffered 4,500 casualties, and subsequent losses brought the total list of casualties up to nearly 7,000. These do not include the entire losses of the army since it was shut up.

The object of the original plan was Bagdad.

But for the guns, ammunition, aeroplanes and other supplies, not to mention the officers furnished by Germany, the Turks probably would have been unable to stem the British advance.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Henry Morganthau, American ambassador to Turkey, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it probably will be accepted. Abram I. Elkus, a New York lawyer, is expected to succeed him.

Two Americans were killed and three wounded in an engagement on April 22 between Colonel Dodd's forces and a force of 200 Villistas under Cervantes Boca, near Tomanchic, according to radio messages received April 26. Six Mexicans were killed and 16 wounded.

More Westinghouse plants are being closed on account of the strike. It has been estimated that there are at least 25,000 men idle at the Westinghouse plants in the Pittsburgh district, and at least 5,000 in other plants where strikes are in progress.

The flood in the upper Mississippi valley last week inundated 30,000 acres of valuable farm land near East Winona, Minn. All traffic on the Burlington right of way was suspended.

It is thought 100,000 persons will march on May 13 in the parade organized by the business interests of New York city to stir local interest in better military, naval and industrial preparedness. Mayor Mitchel and Major-General Wood will lead the parade.

The British submarine E-22 has been sunk by German naval forces, according to a German admiralty report announced April 27.

The British steamer Industry was sunk by a submarine last week, the crew being left in open boats 120 miles from land. The American liner Finland picked up the crew.

The bill providing for the enlistment of all married men between 18 and 41 years of age was dropped by the British cabinet because of the opposition aroused by it.

The Germans have begun an attack on the British front 85 miles wide. Military critics consider it an attempt to save Lille, a great German base towards which the English have been steadily pressing for the last four weeks.

The third contingent of Russian troops arrived at Marseilles for service on the western front. It is said that there will be 250,000 Russians transferred to the Franco-Belgian front this spring.

Though 100 bombs were dropped by four Zeppelins in a raid over Kent and Essex April 25, there were no casualties, and little damage was done. Crowds watched the airships make the raid.

Japanese authorities are showing anxiety over the conditions in Formosa. Japan is considering withdrawing some of the governor-general's power as the rioting of natives necessitates a change of some kind.

A young Jap arraigned in a Brooklyn court early last week was found to possess plans of United States fortifications and notebook with inscriptions alluding apparently to immigration and California.

On April 25 a German cruiser squadron raided the English coast at Lowestoft while British warships attacked the German positions on the Belgian coast. The German ships were put to flight, followed by the English men-of-war.

ROOSEVELT LEADS THE WRITTEN VOTE IN OHIO

Polls 715 in 53 Counties in Primary.

Columbus, April 29. — Fifty-three counties, in which are no big cities, have reported on presidential preferences and 54 on delegates. One feature of the balloting in Tuesday's primary is that while the rural population respects Henry Ford as a maker of autobiles, it cannot assimilate his presidential candidacy. As a Republican he received 101 votes in these counties, and as a Democrat 137. Roosevelt received 715 votes written in, Champ Clark 153, Bryan 41, Judson Harmon 11, Justice Hughes 192, and Warren G. Harding 102.

In the rural counties thus reported Judson Harmon has a shade on his associates. The standing is Harmon 21,299, James M. Cox 20,833, and James E. Campbell 20,665.

Haitians Form Assembly.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, April 28.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the executive, who had dissolved the senate by a decree, the deputies and senators met yesterday in hired premises and constituted themselves a national assembly.

ABE MARTIN

Th' trouble with wearin' rubber heels is that you're allus liable t' hear somethin' that'll take you back a peg or two.

What's become o' th' girl who used t' stay at home because she didn't have hardly a thing t' wear?

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"Yes," was the quiet reply.

"Thank you, Dave. I'll ride right down and get it, and we'll go to the woods this afternoon and shoot at a mark."

"All right," agreed Dave heartily.

The atmosphere was now quite cleared by the proposed expenditure of ammunition, and M'ri experienced the sensation as of one beholding a rainbow.

David then turned his undivided attention to his own big package, which contained twelve books, his name on the fly-leaf of each. Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson, Andersen's Fairy Tales, Arabian Nights, Life of Lincoln, Black Beauty, Oliver Twist, A Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, The Pathfinder, Gulliver's Travels, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Young Ranchers comprised the selection. His eyes gleamed over the enticing titles.

"You shall have some book shelves for your room, David," promised M'ri, "and you can start your library. Joe has made a good foundation for one."

His eyes longed to read at once, but there were still two packages, marked "Uncle Larimy" and "Miss Rhody," to deliver.

"I can see that Uncle Larimy has a fishing rod, but what do you suppose he has sent Rhody?" wondered M'ri.

"A black silk dress. I told him she wanted one."

"Take it right over there, David. She has waited almost a lifetime for it."

"Let me take Uncle Larimy's present," suggested Jud, "and then I'll ask him to go shooting with us this afternoon."

David amicably agreed, and went across fields to Miss Rhody's.

"Land sakes!" she exclaimed, looking at the parcel. "M'ri ain't a-going to hev another dress so soon, is she?"

"No, Miss Rhody. Some one else is, though."

"Who is it, David?" she asked curiously.

"You see Joe Forbes sent some presents from Chicago, and this is what he sent you."

"A calico," was her divination, as she opened the package.

"David Dunne!" she cried in shrill, piping tones, a spot of red on each cheek. "Just look here!" and she stroked lovingly the lustrous fold of shining silk.

"And if here ain't linings, and thread, and sewing sil, and hooks and eyes! Why, David Dunne, it can't be true! How did he know—David, you blessed boy, you must have told him!"

Impulsively she threw her arms about him and hugged him until he ruefully admitted to himself she had Jud "beat on the clutch."

"And say, David, I'm a-goin' to wear this dress. I know folks as lets their silks wear out a-hangin' up in closets. Don't get half as many cracks when it hangs on yourself. I b'lieve as them Episcopals do in lettin' yer light shine, and I never wuz one of them as b'lieved in savin' yer best to be laid out in. Oh, Lord, David, I kin jest hear myself a-rustlin' round in it!"

"Maybe you'll get a husband now," suggested David gravely.

"Mebby, I'd orter ketch somethin' with this. I never see sech silk. It's much handsomer than the one Homer Bisbee's bride hed when she come here from the city. It's orful the way she wastes. Would you b'lieve it, David, the fust batch of pies she made, she never pricked, and they all puffed up and bust. David, look here! What's in this envylope? Forever and way back, ef it hain't a five-dollar bill and a letter. I hain't got my glasses handy. Read it."

"Dear Miss Rhody," read the boy in his musical voice, "silk is none too good for you, and I want you to wear this and wear it out. If you don't I'll never send you another. I thought you might want some trimmings, so I send you a five for same. Sincerely yours, Joe."

"I don't need no trimmin's, excep' fifty cents for roochin's."

"I'll tell you what to do, Miss Rhody. When you get your dress made we'll go into town and you can get your picture taken in the dress and give it to Joe when he comes back."

"That's jest what I'll do. I never hed my likeness took. David, you've got an orful quick mind. Is Joe coming home? I thought he callated to go west."

"Not until fall. He's going to spend the summer in his shanty boat on the river."

"I'll hurry up and get it made up afore he comes. Tell me what he sent all you folks."

"Joe's a generous boy, like his ma's folks," she continued, when he had enumerated their gifts. "I am glad fer him that his pa and his stepmother was so scrimpin'. David, would you b'lieve it, in that great big house of the Forbeses thar wa'n't never a tidy on a chair, and not a picter on the wall! It was mighty lucky for Joe that his stepmother died fust, so he got all the money."

David hastened home and sought his retreat in the orchard with one of his books. M'ri, curious to know what his selection had been, scanned the titles of the remaining eleven volumes.

"Well, who would have thought of a boy's preferring fairy tales!"

David read until dinner time, but spent the afternoon with Uncle Larimy and Jud in the woods, where they received good instruction in rifle practice. After supper he settled comfortably down with a book, from which he was recalled by a plaintive little wail.

"I haven't had a bit of fun today, Davey, and it's Saturday, and you haven't played with me at all!"

The book closed instantly.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

the evening before, when I suddenly came to a halt, sinking to my knees and staring forward across a slight opening in the forest growth. At first I was not sure that what I saw was actually a man, but as the object moved toward me, all doubt vanished. He was not only a man, but a white man; at least he was not clothed as an Indian; and, as he stepped forth into the open, more clearly revealed for an instant, I could have sworn that he wore a uniform coat, with buttons that gleamed dully in the twilight. He looked a giant, a great hulking outline—but stepped lightly enough, not the slightest sound betraying his cat-like movements as he came steadily onward, with head bent forward, his rifle advanced. I felt sure of his identity almost at once; surely he could be no other than the British agent, whom Mademoiselle held guilty of her father's murder, the man who masqueraded under my own name. I felt my blood grow hot with anger. He would pass within a yard of me; he was alone, seeking his way, endeavoring to plan how he should lead his savages to an assault. If I could get him it would be half the battle.

I rose silently to my feet, hidden behind the trunk of a tree, and waited, gripping my long rifle by its barrel. I had no wish to fire, because of the alarm. Indians were on the other shore waiting a signal; there might be others scouting these woods. A shot would bring them upon us, possibly before I could escape; my passage back to the house might be blocked. Besides I felt no fear of the fellow if we once came to hand-grips. Big as he was, I knew the game and had confidence in my strength and skill; then I possessed the advantage of surprise—I could strike before the man even realized his danger.

I watched him closely peering about the smooth bark of the tree, one foot advanced ready for a spring. He came on cautiously as an Indian, not even rustling the leaves as he passed, and paused, every step or two, to listen for some warning noise. His actions proved that he possessed no knowledge of our movements or plans; that he feared no encounter. It occurred to me that he might be ignorant of our number; that his present purpose was to find out how many we were. He crossed the open space, drawing closer to me at every step, yet his head was bent forward, concealing his face. With one hand he parted the fringe of bushes and stepped into their cover. He was in the dark now, a mere ill-defined shadow, yet so close I could have touched him with my gun barrel. Some instinct of wild life must have told him of my presence, for he stopped still, peering about suspiciously, his rifle hung forward. I dared not delay, yet swift as I was, his quick eye caught my movement. The gun butt swinging through the air met his rifle barrel, slid along the steel, and struck a glancing blow. He reeled back, dazed, half stunned, dropping his own weapon, yet seizing the muzzle of mine to keep from falling. I endeavored to jerk it free, but he hung to it desperately. Scare knowing how it was done, we were together, grappling each other, the disputed gun kicked aside under our feet.

He swore once, a mad English oath, but I choked it back, clutching his throat in iron grip, straining to force him to the fulcrum of my knee. Then he found grasp of my hair, hurling my head back until the agony compelled me to let go. I struck him square in the face, a blow that would have dropped an ordinary man, but he only snarled, and closed in, grappling my wrist with one hand, the other fumbling for a knife at his belt. By God's mercy I got it first; yet could not strike, for he had me foul, gripped to him as if held in a vise. I could feel the muscles of his chest, the straining sinews of his arms as they crushed me. I gave back, down, my limbs trembling beneath the force with which he flung the whole weight of his body against mine. I had met my match, and knew it. Yet the knowledge gave me fresh strength, fiercer determination. The very conception of defeat crazed me; my brain held no thought save a mad impulse to conquer him, show him who was the better man!

I wrenched aside, breaking that strangle-hold by sheer strength and wrestling skill. Again we gripped, face to face, our muscles straining as we sought advantage of hold. My hunting shirt gave, tearing apart like brown paper, giving me a scant second as his grasp slipped. It was enough. I had him locked at my hip; yet strain as I would his weight baffled every effort. Back and forth we struggled, crushing the bushes underfoot, our breath coming in sobs, every muscle aching under the awful strain. Neither dared loosen a finger grip. Our eyes glared into each other with savage hate. How it would have ended God knows, had the fellow not slipped on a brush root, so that the added weight of my body flung him headlong. Even as he went over, bearing me along with him, his head crashing into the side of a tree as he fell, his lips gave vent to one wild cry. Then he lay still, motionless, a huge black shape outstretched on the ground in the ghastly light of dawn.

I got to my knees, scarcely realizing what had happened, peering down into the upturned face, one hand raised to strike if the man moved. There was not a motion. I bent lower—the eyes were closed, blood dripping from the hair. I turned the head, so as to better perceive the features—surely this was not the man for whom I had been mistaken! He was big enough, but marked by dissipation, and wore a black moustache. As I live there was not a resemblance. Who was he then? I got to my feet and searched out my rifle in the tangled brush. Some noise reached me—the splash of water, the echo of a far-off voice. They were coming, the Indians; they had heard his last cry; they were already crossing the ford. I hesitated an instant, staring down at him, listening intently that I might be sure, then turned and ran swiftly toward the clearing. It was already gray dawn and even in the dense woods I could see to avoid the trees. Behind me rang out a wild whoop of savagery; they had discovered the body! I glanced back across my shoulder, as I ran; burst forth into the clearing, and, reckless of all else, raced for the house. I fell once, my foot slipping on a hummock, but was up instantly, plunged at the door, and leaped within. Brady caught me, thrust the wooden bars down into their sockets, and half dragged me over to the bench.

"What is it? are they coming?" he asked.

It was darker in there than outside, and I could barely perceive his face.

"Yes," I panted. "They are just behind me. I—I had to run for it. Get—get to the stations; I'll—I'll tell you later what happened out there."

He left me, and my eyes, accustoming themselves to the gloom, began to discern objects in the room. I got to my feet, still breathing heavily from exhaustion, yet with brain active. Brady was close beside me, kneeling on the floor, his eye at an opening between the logs.

"See anything?"

"There are figures moving at the edge of the wood," he answered, without glancing around, "but they don't come out so I can tell what they look like. The way your clothes are torn you must have had a fight?"

"I did—with the big fellow in a red jacket. He's lying out there with a cracked skull. That is why those fellows don't know what to do—they're short a leader."

I got to my feet, and stared about, seeking Mademoiselle. She was beyond the table, and our eyes met.

"You—you killed him, Monsieur?"

"I do not know; I threw him, his head struck against a tree, and he lay still. I had to run; only he was not your man, Mademoiselle; he looked no more like me than you do."

"You—you are sure?"

"Yes; I saw his face. It was lighter out there, and he lay flat on his back. He was big enough, if anything larger than I am, and he gave me a fight for it until his foot slipped. He had black hair and moustache, and his face was full of purple veins. He looked French to me."

"Yet wore a red coat?"

"Ay! and swore in English, the one oath I heard. You know anyone like that?"

There was a shot without and the chug of a ball as it struck against the logs; then another, and Brady's voice tense with strain.

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Kidney Worms.

I think that the hog owned by J., West Virginia, is troubled with kidney worms. I would advise giving the animal pills made of strychnine, about the size of a bean, giving one every eight hours in meal dough. I have cured several in this way, and they were bad cases.—C., Tennessee.

Ticks on Sheep.

Will you kindly give a remedy for sheep when troubled with ticks?—Z., West Toledo.

Late in the spring lambs are often troubled with ticks, which are much more injurious to the system than is generally supposed. The best remedy for this pest is to dip both sheep and lambs in the spring or early summer, and further on in the season if occasion requires. Use as a dip a decoction of tobacco and sulphur—four pounds of plug tobacco and one pound of flowers of sulphur to 20 gallons of water brought to a temperature of 120 degrees.

Sheep Scab.

I would like a remedy to treat sheep troubled with scab.—Z., West Virginia.

The scab insect is one of the most annoying of the external parasites of sheep. It causes scab, itch or mange. It is a minute mite, dwelling on the skin and deriving its nourishment from sucking the fluids of the system. It penetrates the surface of the skin and causes intens eirritation and the secretion of a matter which dries on the surface and forms a scab. In the treatment of scab, after nourishing food, cool, clear air, clean, dry buildings and the avoidance of huddling the sheep together, oil should be applied and the affected parts washed with soapsuds. Then break up and remove the scabs and crusts, after which apply with a brush the following: Oil of tar, 1 ounce; whale oil, 20 ounces. Or use this: One-half pound of tar, one-half pound of sulphur, one pound of soap and one pound of alcohol.

For sheep with heavy fleeces baths are very efficient. The following preparation will neither stain the wool nor materially endanger the sheep: Sixteen pounds of tobacco, 3 pints oil of tar, 20 pounds soda ash, 4 pounds soft soap and 50 gallons water. Boil the tobacco and dissolve the other substances in few gallons of boiling water, then add water to make up to 50 gallons, which will suffice for 50 sheep.

Chinch Bugs.

Chinch bugs are the worst crop pest. The best way to combat them is by burning weeds and other vegetation and rubbish around fence corners and roadsides in fall, winter or spring. Where this has been neglected, various barriers may be used to prevent migration from one field to another in summer.

The most satisfactory device is the coal tar line with holes at frequent intervals. The bugs will not cross the coal tar, but will move along the barrier and fall into the holes where they can be killed. In dusty weather it is important to keep the coal tar line fresh, because the bugs can get over as soon as it becomes covered with dust. Petroleum or road oil may be used if coal tar is not available.

Another method is to plow a deep furrow around the field to be protected, with holes dug in the bottom of the furrow at intervals of 30 or 40 feet. If the furrow sides are so steep that the bugs cannot get out they will crawl along the bottom and fall into the holes where they can be killed with kerosene.

In one case 300 yards of tar lines with accompanying holes caught 10 bushels of chinch bugs.

Injury by Moles.

The mole feeds almost entirely upon earthworms, white grubs, beetles and their larvae, and other insects which enter or live in the ground. They seldom eat seeds, tubers or roots. Most of the damage to seed grains and cultivated foods products that grow underground is due to work of shrews, voles or meadow mice and pocket gophers, which follow in the mole's runways.

The mole is of benefit to the farmer and gardener for reasons other than that of its food habits. Most of the tunnels which it makes through the earth are of a depth of 12 or 15 inches, or even more. This tunneling is of benefit to the soil.

It is when the mole makes its tunnels just beneath the sod in lawns and in gardens and flower beds that it does some injury, not only by the unsightly ridges which it makes, but by raising the seeds and plants or breaking off roots so that they die.

When it is desirable to destroy the mole, traps are practically the only efficient means. They can sometimes be seen making their surface burrows, and thrown out with the spade or shovel and dispatched.

There are several types of traps made for killing moles, all of which are about equally efficient. The mechanism of a trap is of secondary importance to the operator's knowledge of the mole's workings and ways. Repeated leveling of the mole ridges on a lawn by means of a roller not only tends to discourage the animals from working, but prevents injury to the grass roots.

Don't apply lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead during a spell of extremely hot, bright weather; it is liable to cause serious burning.

POULTRY

Egg Incubation.

Under natural conditions eggs not promptly incubated are warmed daily by contact with the body of the hen. In order to determine whether or not this preliminary warming has any effect on the vigor of the embryo, two tests were made recently by the Pennsylvania station with incubator hatched chicks.

In the first test the percentage of chicks hatched from all the eggs was as follows: Not warmed, 52 per cent; warmed, one hour daily, 63.4 per cent; warmed two hours daily, 47.2 per cent. In the second test the results were as follows: Not warmed, 20 per cent; warmed 30 minutes daily, 20.4 per cent; warmed 60 minutes daily, 29.6 per cent. From these results it is thought that there is some advantage to be gained from warming the eggs which are to be held for periods longer than 10 or 12 days before the regular period of incubation begins.

Breaking Broody Hens.

A hen is one of the most jealous creatures and if placed in a wire-sided coop where she can see the rest of the flock ranging about the yard, she is very restless, especially if there is a male with the flock frequently calling his mates to partake of a choice morsel of food, and if plenty of food and water are supplied, she eats often, thereby keeping her body built up so she goes to laying again in a short time.

The plan followed at one experiment station is to place the hen in this kind of a coop on the day after she remains on the nest and does not lay, she is kept in the coop four days and then released. During the time she is left in the coop she is given all the feed and water she wants. About 4,000 hens are treated in this way each summer at that place. The records show that hens broken in this way begin laying again as follows:

The time from the laying of the last egg till the hen began laying again was 10 days in March, 8 days in April, 10 days in May and 12 days in June. There were more broody hens in June than in April, but for practical purposes we might say the average is 10 days. These coops can be easily built by anyone out of scrap lumber and a little wire.

Preventing Diarrhea.

During the spring and early summer, controversy always arises as to the best method of combatting bacilliary white diarrhea in chicks. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in almost all poultry diseases. The real source of trouble in bacillary white diarrhea is the mother hen. After it once breaks out in the flock it spreads rapidly from chick to chick, sometimes affecting 90 per cent of the hatch.

Thus a campaign for the eradication of this disease, to be successful, must be aimed at the complete elimination of the permanent carriers, which are the infected mother hens. Phrased in another way, none but sound, uninfected poultry should be employed for breeding purposes. If the mother hen is free from the infectious bacteria, the disease will not appear in the chicks unless due to insanitary conditions and from outside sources.

The Connecticut station has been conducting a campaign to eliminate this trouble at the real source. By means of a blood agglutination test, by infected hens are identified and thrown out for breeding purposes. The test has proved valuable and promises to be an entering wedge in the eradication of bacilary white diarrhea. In this connection it might be added that sour milk or buttermilk is an important agent in the prevention and suppression of white diarrhea.

Males Important.

Recent investigations at the Maine station have proved that the male bird plays a part in the transmission of egg producing ability which has never been understood nor appreciated. The male constitutes half the flock in the factors ordinarily considered in breeding, but in determining the productivity of his daughters, he is more than half; he is the whole thing.

For this reason, next to constitutional vigor and good weight, the production of his dam is considered. A good male comes from a high producing hen, and to insure his ability to transmit high production to his daughters, two-thirds or more of his sisters (daughters of the same father) should have proved themselves good layers. To "swap" roosters, or introduce new blood each year, does not mean progress. Better to intensify the good qualities of the male by carefully selecting and breeding the best.

Experience indicates that reducing animal food to a minimum improves the hatching quality of eggs. The Maine station now uses the following dry mash during the breeding season: Two hundred pounds bran, 100 corn meal, 100 feed flour, 50 meat scraps and 50 bone meal. In addition to this mash the regular scratch grain is fed. It consists of one pint cracked corn and one pint wheat and oats mixed, to each dozen birds.

THE GARDEN

Cutworm Protection.

Protect as many plants as you can by wrapping the stems with strips of tough manila paper about three inches square. This will protect tomato, cabbage and other plants. To 30 pounds of bran add one pound of paris green, two quarts cheap molasses and enough water to make a mash. Lay this down at night, putting a teasponful or less in a place. Strew it thinly along rows of lettuce and similar plants. Mix only enough to use at one time, and put it out twice a week as long as the attacks continue. It will kill chickens or fowls if they get it, but in a few days it dries up, and they will not molest it.

This is most effective if put down early in spring before there are any plants for the cutworms to attack.

Rich Soil for Tubers.

Potatoes want a rich, well-drainer, loose soil. To get this condition, we must have a good system of underground drainage, and also must apply a great deal of well-rotted manure, plowed under deeply each year until it is difficult to get a mold-board plow to scour freely in it, or else turn under heavy coats of green manure until the soil handles like an ash bed.

The ground always should be plowed deeply to protect the potatoes against excessive moisture by lowering the water level quickly and to conserve moisture in a dry season. It also gives the tubers a place to develop freely. Manures used for potatoes should be well rotted. Coarse manure is likely to dry out the soil and often cause the tubers to be scabby.

The seed should be planted from four to five inches deep to have room for potatoes to develop between the seed and the surface of the soil. The tubers grow on the stem and not on the roots of the plant. For seed I use average-sized potatoes cut in three or four pieces with no less than two eyes to each piece.

I plant in rows about three feet apart and from 10 to 16 inches apart in the rows, depending on the size of the pieces, writes one man in Farm and Home. The larger the pieces and the more eyes, the further apart they should be in the row. The object is to have the rows well shaded by the plants when full grown.

Early Lima Beans.

No home garden is complete unless it contains a small area of lima beans, preferably of the bush type. This is a most palatable and easily grown vegetable. In growing the lima, the cultural methods are very similar to those of the common bean, but, in order to secure the best results, a few points need attention.

One of the first aims is to secure earliness. The lima needs a long season in order to reach its full development. In order to hasten the time of harvesting the pods, limas are often started in the hotbed, house or greenhouse two or three weeks before they can be planted in the field. Receptacles, such as boxes, flower pots, tin cans, strawberry baskets or paper pots are filled with a rich, sandy loam and three or four seeds are sown in each. These pots and boxes are put in a warm place and are kept well watered and in about a week the plants will appear.

By the time the danger of frost is over, they will be ready to transplant. The roots of the lima are very delicate, hence care is taken to transfer all of the soil with the plants without disturbing the roots in any way. Put these plants in a part of the garden where the soil is light and rich and where there is plenty of sun. Plants so handled will have a start of two or three weeks over those raised from seed sown out of doors.

Another way to secure the early plants for transplanting is to invert a number of thick sods on the soil in a hotbed. Sow the limas rather thickly on these sods and cover them with two inches of rich soil. When the plants are ready for transplanting, cut the sods into squares with a spade or large knife and handle as with the pots.

Often it is not possible to start the plants in either of the above ways. Methods of producing earliness when the seeds are sown in the garden are then desired. The most common of these is to cover each hill with a miniature hotbed, which is nothing more than a small box with a glass covering. The sun's heat is enclosed within the box, warms up the soil and so hastens the growth of the plants. A layer of manure may be placed under the hill or row of beans. This will serve to heat up the soil. Germination and plant growth may be hastened by soaking the seed in water for 36 hours before planting.

Transplanting Plants.

Transplanted plants give more favorable results than those grown from seed in the garden and thinned out. The principal advantage is that vegetables can be produced earlier if the plants are started in a hot-bed or boxes. The early vegetables are more appreciated than the later because the craving for green stuff after a winter of meat and canned goods is strong.

Planting seeds in the garden and then thinning the plants is a useless waste of seed and the weeds are likely to overtake them before one can tell where to hoe. Transplanting is generally done after danger of frost. A fine bed can be prepared for the plants which have developed under ideal conditions in a hot-bed.

Thinning is not a practical form of gardening. In case one has no hot-bed and the seed must be planted in the garden or when it is necessary to plant such seeds as cannot be grown in a hot-bed, it is well to have a small hand-planter. Most seedsmen handle them and they are practical in many ways. They can be adjusted to sow almost any kind of garden seed, sow it the right depth and in the proper thickness so that thinning will not be necessary.

They are handy about the garden. One with various attachments may be used to cultivate in a small way. If the garden is so small as not to admit of cultivation with a horse-drawn plow they cannot be surpassed as labor lighteners.

Cress as a Crop.

Anyone unacquainted with cress has a pleasant surprise due him, if he will try it out in the garden this season. The leaves are pleasantly pungent and may be used freely as a condiment, served with salads, or for garnishing.

There are several varieties of cress—the ordinary garden variety and the water cress. The seed is proverbial for its quick-sprouting habit. If cress is wanted in its prime continuously, seed must be sown every few days, or at least once a week, and sown thickly. It may be grown in large flower pots or boxes, in any light and reasonably warm place. The soil should be kept moist. Water cress is often grown in shallow waters, more suitable for pot growing, simply requires generous moisture.

THE ORCHARD

Concerning Spraying.

I have lost time and been annoyed by the use of a direct, or straight-ahead spray for small trees, currants and bushes, for in order to cover all sides we have to walk clear around each bush, so I took off the nozzle and put in its place an elbow, states one farmer. In it I have a short nipple. This throws the spray at right angles to the spray rod. By holding the rod at one side of the tree or bush the spray shoots into that portion, then swing the rod over the top and to the other side, keeping the nozzle faced toward the plant by a mere turn of the wrist and the whole plant is soaked while the operator stands in one position.

This scheme works well on trees but 10 feet high where an eight-foot rod is used. The spra can be shot up under, into the sides and down from the top by simply swinging the rod and turning the direction of the stream. A direct right angle is the only turn that works out satisfactorily.

I find a piece of galvanized quarter-inch gas pipe very satisfactory for spray rods, of a length to suit the work. It is not expensive, not very heavy, and never gives out. On larger trees than mentioned above the direct spray is the only way. It is easy to take off the elbow and put the nozzle on the end of the rod when larger objects are to be covered.

To prevent the spray solution from dripping down the spray rod and wetting the hands, slide a short piece of rubber hose over the rod just below the nozzle. A piece one to two inches long is sufficient, and will turn the drip in ordinary work. In high trees, where the rod is held more upright follow this piece with a leather washer about two inches in diameter, then put on a second short piece of hose. Press the leather snugly between the two links of hose and no drip will run down the rod. Where bamboo rods are used an iron coupling and three-inch iron nipple can be added to the outer end of the rod to take the rubber hose and washer.

Burning Brush.

In burning orchard brush, time and labor can be saved by using a burner made as follows: Secure two or three lengths of old smoke stack and open it on one side. Use old wagon tires or other flat iron for legs and fasten them to the stack with bolts or rivets. Use two skids for runners and it can be hauled between the rows of trees and the limbs and other brush burned as fast as removed from the trees. In moving the burner use a long chain to keep the horse a safe distance from the fire. The iron for the legs should be made to fit around the bottom of the burner to give additional strength.

Old smoke stack can be secured at most any machine shop and old wagon tires at any blacksmith shop. The burner can be made by the blacksmith or the farmer can make it himself. By using such a burner any waste wood or rubbish about the farm or orchard can be burned and the ashes spread any place desired.

THE DAIRY

Dairy Success.

If a man aspires to be a dairyman in every sense of the word, he must keep only well bred dairy cows, and care for them as such cows should be cared for, says a writer. This is a fact conceded by every dairy expert in the country, and every dairyman who has gone into the business in the right way has done well and is receiving handsome returns.

But this fact has also led many dairy authorites to go out and preach the highly bred dairy cow to the farmers in general. They have evidently overlooked the fact that farmers, as a class are not dairymen, nor are they likely ever to become dairymen in the true sense. They are diversified farmers, carrying on the business of milking cows as a side issue. While fully appreciating the profits to be derived from carrying on the dairy business wholly as a business, yet it cannot be contended that all farmers would be wise to turn right over to exclusive dairying. Many would make a mistake by doing so, for, lacking the necessary qualifications which only a more or less extensive period of experience can give for dairying on a large scale, more would fail than would succeed.

If the average farmer is to become a successful dairyman, he must in the majority of cases learn the business by degrees. There may be exceptional instances here and there where all the surroundings are so favorable that even the most inexperienced man could make a "go" of dairying right from the start, but the average farmer need expect no such results to attend his efforts. So before he indulges in any rosy and elaborate equipment, he would better take the common cows he has on his farm, and by careful breeding and selecting let him breed his herd and his knowledge of the business up to the point where he can make a success of real dairying. A few dairy authorities are beginning to see that this is the true course for them to pursue if they wish to develop successful dairymen out of farmers who have never considered the production of market milk, or cream, or butter other than as a minor part of the farming operation.

The average farmer must first be urged to take a little better care of the cows he now has, to feed them a little more regularly and on better feed, to sell off a scrub cow occasionally and let some good heifer take her place. This is practical preaching because of the fact that if a man can be induced to make a small improvement in his herd and in his methods this year, he is apt to make a still larger improvement next year, and so on. As he begins to make these gradual improvements he will see for himself that it pays, and he will want to go on making still greater improvements.

Milking Fresh Cows.

It is often best not to milk a cow out completely for the first few days after she freshens. This is especially true with cows that give large amounts of milk and so are likely to have milk fever. When a part of the milk is left in the udder it acts much the same as does the air treatment in preventing this ailment—the pressure of the milk keeping the blood out of the udder and thus preventing congestion.

A large part of the milk is naturally left in the udder if the calf sucks, because it does not require much milk at first, and the same method should be followed in hand milking. Milking by hand should be done at least three times a day and only about one-third of the milk should be removed for the first three or four days. After that the cow should be milked out clean.

Record Cow Production.

Is the usefulness of a dairy cow ended when the big milk production records for which we strive in these days have been made? The American Guernsey cattle club has studied the history of 63 Guernsey cows that have completed records of more than 700 pounds fat, and have found little to substantiate this idea where rational feeding is done.

Of the 63 cows whose history was traced, three have four official records and one has produced 10 registered calves of which four have been born since making the last record. One of the others lived to be 10 years old and produced six registered calves and another died from blood poisoning at nine years old.

There were 10 cows with three records each, eight of which produced progeny after their last record and one of which produced four calves after completing a record of 83 pounds fat. There are 28 cows that have made two records. Of 17 remaining, 11 have produced calves since making their record or are safe in calf. Of the 63 there were 22 that have only one official record. Of these all but three have produced calves or are safe in calf since completing their test.

EXPERIMENTS
Teach Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, it is still easy to learn something about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way out of coffee troubles. A Penn. man says:

"My wife was a victim of nervousness, weak stomach and loss of appetite for years; and although we resorted to numerous methods for relief, one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble but could not find anything to take its place until we tried Postum. Within two weeks after she quit coffee and began using Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved and, above all, a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly. Each day there was improvement, for the Postum was undoubtedly strengthening her. Every particle of this good work is due to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkg.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally **delicious** and cost about the same **per cup.**

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Bumper Grain Crops
Good Markets — High Prices
Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important, being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

Send for illustrated pamphlet and ask for reduced railway rates, information as to best locations, etc. Address

W. S. NETHERY,
Interurban Bldg., Columbus, O.
Canadian Government Agent.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

NO PASSPORTS ARE NECESSARY TO ENTER CANADA.

LOOK AT THIS

Will send to any address on receipt of $5.00 recipe that will positively drive away Mellon and Cucumber bugs, will not injure vines, placed on the ground. Address A. C. Hilkey, Cairo, W. Va.

LIVE STOCK

Thumps in Pigs.

Spring litters are putting in their appearance, and doubtless every farmer has visions of exhibiting the "heaviest hog in the neighborhood" at hog killing time next fall, says the Practical Farmer. While a balanced ration is good, and while it is well to push the little fellows as rapidly as possible, overfeeding will surely produce thumps of the heart, unless the pigs are given plenty of room for exercise while young.

While this disease is very common, the source of the trouble is often overlooked, but in nine cases out of every 10 it can be traced directly to bad management on the part of the feeder. While the ambition to secure heavy hogs is a good one, irrational feeding, that is, the feeding of a highly nitrogenous ration, is dangerous. The first indication of thumps is noticed at feeding time. The swill is emptied into the trough and if the feeder does not hurry out to some other work he may notice one or two pigs lying still in their beds, while the others rush up to the trough the same as usual.

This is the time to take the disease in hand, and the best way to handle it is to go over into the pen and drive the pigs out into the orchard or some adjacent lot. Then shut them out so as to force them to exercise. If some such action as this is not taken the little fellows may come up to the trough and gorge themselves again and then return to their beds without taking exercise. This causes a fatty formation around the heart, which presses on the lungs, making breathing very difficult. As the disease advances, the little pigs find breathing more difficult, and while attempting to get their breath we notice the peculiar thumping motion on the sides, which gives the disease its name. A word on this subject now may be the means of preventing serious loss of little pigs after they are weaned and put on a ration of their own.

The Spring Pig.

Spring pigs are usually farrowed in late March, through April and May, depending on the section and climatic conditions. Hog raisers are finding that the best money-maker is the pig that gets to market early, and spring pigs should be at the finish during October and November. Pigs should never be allowed to stop growing from the day they are farrowed until on the market. Good clover, alfalfa or rape pasture and a well-fed mother is all they need for a while.

By the time they are ready to wean they should be getting a pound or two of grain daily. This should be increased to three pounds with good pasturage for the pig until he goes into the fattening pen at from 75 to 125 pounds. At about six months, when green corn is ready, some begin to haul this out in the pasture and the feed this out in the pasture and the feed is increased until the pigs are on full feed. Others feed ground or chopped feed, barley, or wheat, but the self-feeders right in the pasture lot and let the pigs make hogs of themselves. Either way seems to be satisfactory, the main thing is to give them plenty of good feed. While the pig is growing he should get skim milk or tankage. He should have access to salt, ashes, coal or charcoal at all times. Care should be exercised in keeping him clean from lice by dipping. To get the most money net from a pig one must keep him coming and get him off early.

Starting the Calf.

Milk part of the milk the old cow has out into a pail and let the newly born calf have the rest. He then will not be as likely to overdo the matter of the first ration. The calf doesn't know when he has had enough, milk tastes good and he keeps on drinking until maybe he has stomach ache. Think for him at this first feeding time, advises a writer in Farm and Home.

Where the calf is to be raised, it is a good plan to take it away from the cow at the end of the first day. Then it has not got its mind fairly made up about ways and means of getting a living. It had about as soon suck an old strap, or maybe your finger, as the old cow's teat, and this makes it easier to teach him to drink.

Enough is as good as a feast in the early days of a calf's life. I have seen beautiful calves spoiled by having too good masters. They think that if a little milk is good, more must be better. It takes a good while to right an overfed calf. I know, because I have tried it. Don't be in too big a hurry. Feed carefully, the calf will be able to take more and more milk and will grow like a weed—a milkweed, of course.

Most calves are born with teeth. I would never keep one that did not have a good set. What I set out to say is that the calf with teeth should have a chance to use them as soon as he can. Try him at four weeks of age and see if he will not nibble a lock of nice bright hay. That is one of the best things for him. Hay is medicine, and good tasting medicine, too. No calf is likely to have bowel trouble after it begins to eat hay.

A bit of grain, such as buckwheat shorts or wheat middlings, will help him grow. Above all else, keep him dry and warm.

FARM BRIEFS

From the standpoint of profitable egg production pure-bred hens have a great advantage over their cross-bred half sisters and scrub cousins, namely, uniformity.

The humble but productive hen is scratching gravel right along and turning up pay dirt.

A good machine shed is an asset on any general farm. It is certain to pay its cost and more.

When will farmers make road improvement a business run on business lines instead of a happy-go-lucky nothingness?

A good yield of corn depends upon a number of factors, of which three of the most important are the selection, the curing, and the testing of the seed. Under average farm conditions, the proper amount of care taken in securing the best seed will be more than repaid.

No one thing improves the appearance of a house so much as planting shrubs and flowers against the underpinning.

Plant horseradish roots early in the spring.

A good cheap barn paint is made as follows: To five gallons of boiled linseed oil add 100 pounds oxide of iron. Let it soak for 24 hours, then add 15 pounds patent driers and two gallons kerosene and mix well. It makes a dull red.

Don't fail to clean the machine thoroughly after each syraying; it saves much trouble when the time comes for the next application.

Chicks should be left in the incubator 36 to 48 hours after hatching.

Don't think that spraying alone will insure good fruit; pruning and cultivation are equally essential.

Keep the garden busy by planting a second crop as soon as, or maybe before, the first crop is gathered. A plot of ground 25 x 75 feet in size will produce enough vegetables for a small family.

Make it a rule that every chick must come out from under the hover at feeding time.

Keep the chicks well covered in the cold weather while moving them to the brooder.

Protect the toads for they are the gardener's best friend. A toad has a rapacious appetite. It is not particular about the quality of its diet, eating with a relish worms, snails, sowbugs, many legged worms, crickets, ants, rose chafers, click beetles, cucumber beetles, cutworms and army worms.

The pullets that will fill the egg basket in early fall and winter are the early hatched pullets.

Where English sparrows are plentiful about a farmstead they can be held in check by destroying their eggs twice a month. Leave the nests as long as they use them.

Hay troughs for sheep should be so arranged that particles will not fall through and get tangled in the fleece. It reduces its value.

Thin the radishes as well as the beets, carrots and parsnips when they come up too thickly.

Only $2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 90 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only $2 down and a year to pay.

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned — Low Down Tank — Oil Bathed Ball Bearings — Easy Turning — Sanitary Frame — Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your $2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2153 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

...meat-eating tendency of the ...erican shows an inclination to de-...

How to get rid of eczema with

Resinol

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap usually stops itching *instantly*. It quickly and easily heals distressing cases of eczema, rash or other tormenting skin or scalp eruption, and clears away pimples, redness, roughness and dandruff, even when other treatments have been useless.

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 20 years, for most forms of skin troubles, and for irritations, wounds, chafings, etc. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For trial free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

MAY LABOR TROUBLES

May Day was ushered in with labor unrest prevalent throughout the country. The biggest strike is in the garment trade, in New York city. Seventy-five thousand are now out, striking for wages and better working conditions.

The marine engineers and firemen went out today. This may affect shipments of ammunition and other supplies to the allies.

Four hundred thousand railroad men throughout the country are seeking an eight-hour day.

More than 3,000 car men struck in Pittsburgh, completely tying up street car traffic.

The one ray of sunlight in the labor war is that in the anthracite coal region. The operators and miners have reached a tentative agreement which may prevent the threatened strike of 175,000 workers.

Thirty thousand workers are on strike in the Westinghouse plants in Pittsburgh. They ask more wages.

Two thousand employes of the Terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Port William, Ont., struck today for more pay.

The Bricklayers' union also received a big increase, 5 cents an hour, making the present scale 70 cents.

Gold weighs nearly 20 times as much as its own bulk in water.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7750—Men's Undershirt and Drawers.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. This model suggesting that every idea for comfort be expressed in underarrangements for the coming summer. It is sleeveless, has shaped round neck, and the shirts hemmed in. inches at the coat closing with buttons. The drawers button at the front.

No. 7370—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This simple frock is made with a plain blouse, closing in the center of the front, with a wide collar at the high neck and with turnback cuffs finishing the sleeves, which may be full length or shorter. The two-piece skirt is very circular in cut, closing in the front and with a pocket below the seam which joins the waist and skirt together.

No. 7354—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure. This smart waist has yoke and front panel in one piece, the material of the front being pleated or gathered below the yoke. The back is plain. The neck is finished with a flare collar, worn either standing or turned down, as preferred.

No. 7416—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This natty frock has a long waisted blouse, closing in the center of the back. The neck may be high or low and the sleeves long or short. To this is attached the plaited skirt, which has a panel front and a back closing. Over waist and skirt hangs the overblouse, which is low in the neck, open at the sides, and quite long, with deep

No. 7683—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches, waist measure. This skirt has two gores, with plaits at sides of front and back, and in front a panel takes form. The closing is made at the left side which, harmonizing with the right, is trimmed with buttons from waist to hem.

No. 7732—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. This charming model, with a separate overblouse and two-piece skirt, has front closing, a little above the waist line. The cut-out of the overdress side sections cleverly reduces to the shoulder cape. The skirt is gathered at the upper edge.

No. 7724—Ladies' Corset Cover.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches, bust measure. This two-piece corset cover is of a design pretty enough for the selection of material that will give it the right to be called camisole, when made for wear under a sheer waist. A noticeable detail is the pointed lap of the material, which extends over the shoulders at front.

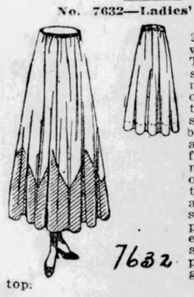
No. 7673—Ladies' Circular Petticoat.

Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. This should be a great favorite because of the varied manner of applying the one pattern. The garment is attached to a three-gored yoke; it may be made with ruffles of silk ruch or ruffles may be employed in pointed outline.

No. 7730—Ladies' Negligee.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches, bust measure. The oriental style of this delightfully smart negligee gives it more than a bare utility value. Contrasting goods contribute the collar which continues its line on the right side to form a rever that extends to the waist and which aids in giving surplice closing. The skirt section is gathered to a waist.

No. 7632—Ladies' Skirt.



Cut in sizes, 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. This attractive skirt is to be made of either one or two materials. It is a style that will be helpful when altering, as the flounce portion may be put on of a second material or color and with either straight or pointed upper edges. The skirt is in one piece and is gathered at the top.

Cotton imports into China last year showed an increase of $8,750,000 in value.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MIDDLEWEST IS O. K., T. R. SAYS

Men in That Section Awake to Necessity of Preparedness, He Finds.

Chicago, May 1.—Colonel Roosevelt left Chicago for his home in Oyster Bay, last night, firm in the belief that the great democratic middle west is filled with men of red blood who are widely awake to the necessity of preparedness.

So satisfied was he that the people of the Mississippi valley can be depended upon to go the limit that he withheld the formal statement he had planned to issue on political conditions. There was no need of it, he said.

Before starting back to Oyster Bay he announced that he had definitely decided to accept the invitation to deliver the Memorial Day address at Kansas City.

Tentative plans are under discussion for him to swing into the Middle West, beginning probably at Des Moines about May 15 and devoting the ensuing 15 days to a series of addresses as far west as Denver, winding up at Kansas City on Memorial Day.

The colonel's friends are highly pleased with the warmth of Saturday night's reception. The newspapers agree that the demonstration was the most remarkable one that has been witnessed in Chicago in a long time.

In his speech, Saturday night, before the Illinois Bar Association, Colonel Roosevelt discussed the present world war crisis, and though the dinner was non-political, he gave his views as to what he considered the duty of every citizen, and as to what he thought the course America should pursue. His subject was: "International Duty and American Ideals."

Americanism is on trial, with the national character in the balance, Mr. Roosevelt said.

EVEN THE MOSAIC STONES WRECKED

Temps Correspondent Finds Only Ruin and Desolation at Verdun.

Paris, April 28.—The extent of the havoc wrought in Verdun during the fighting of the last few weeks is pictured by Gaston Deschamps, a war correspondent of the Temps.

"As our automobile drew up before the cathedral," he says, "a terrific explosion of a mortar shell caused serious damage nearby. Entering the remnants of the famous old cathedral, one was fairly confounded by the enormous havoc wrought by the bombardment. Even the huge mosaic paving stones are wrenched into masses of debris. Columns and pillars are broken into fragments, rich candelabras and lustres reduced to bits and the carved pulpit and sculptured railing around the chancel are lying in shapeless piles.

"Near the cathedral is the monastery, whose sculptured walls were famous as a 15th century masterpiece. All these now have been reduced to masses of rubbish. Even the garden disappeared under the avalanche of debris from falling walls.

"The bishop's palace also is in ruins. One of its chief beauties consisted of the sculptured mural decorations representing the River Meuse in symbolic manner. These decorations have been literally hashed to pieces by violent shelling, as if some burlesque Hercules had used a giant hammer to crush these delicate bits of sculpture.

"Verdun itself remains completely deserted. From Porte Neuvree to Forte St. Victor in the lower city, and also in the upper city, in the once busy Rue Mazel and Place d'Armes there is a condition of absolute abandonment and silence, broken only at intervals by the fearful explosions of big guns."

Iron in its red-hot state vibrates at the rate of 477 billion times in a second.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40

6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

Rock Bottom on the Very Best Steel Roofing Ever Made

This is positively the greatest roofing proposition ever made. Before you invest in new roof covering, siding or ceiling, first learn about the one best—by far the best from every viewpoint, and cheapest. Take no chances. Get Edwards' Freight Prepaid offers and note the big saving.

EDWARDS Reo Steel Cluster Shingles

Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles actually cost less—outlast three ordinary roofs—no painting or repairs. Rot-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof, and guaranteed lightning-proof. Any one can lay it, right over old shingles if you like.

Spanish Metal Tile

Impossible To Rust Edges and Nail Holes

Every sheet of Edwards' Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling or finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive TIGHTCOTE patented process after sheet has been stamped and resquared. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust or corrode. By means of Edwards' Patent Interlocking Device (see illustration) all nails are driven through undercoat of metal only—no exposure—no leaks.

Edwards Patent "Grip-Lock"

Corrugated

Garage $69.50 Up

Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of Portable, Fireproof Metal Garages, $69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings FREE 64-page Garage Catalog.

Garage

FREE Roofing Book

Edwards' Reo Steel Cluster Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing direct to you at "rock bottom" factory prices. Write today for FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER on the lowest prices ever made for World's Best Roofing. Free Samples and Roofing Book No. 575

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 525-575 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device, protecting nail heads from weather—making roof absolutely water tight.

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BRITISH WARSHIP IS SUNK BY MINE

Battleship Russell, Flagship of Mediterranean Fleet, Lost With 124 Men.

London, April 28.—The 14,000-ton British battleship Russell, the flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a mine with the loss of 124 lives, it was officially announced today by the admiralty.

The Russell was an old ship, having been in commission for 15 years.

The Russell displaced 14,000 tons, and normally carried a crew of 750 men. She was in the same class as the battleships Duncan, Cornwallis, Exmouth and Albemarle.

The Russell mounted four 12-inch guns in pairs in turrets, fore and aft; 12 six-inch (45 calibre) guns in casemates; 12 three-inch (12-pounder) guns; six 3-pounders, and two machine guns as well as four 18-inch torpedo tubes broadside. She was protected by Krupp armor.

The lost warship was laid down at Jarrow on March 11, 1899, and was completed on February 19, 1901. She was recommissioned at Sheerness in 1912, after being refitted.

The Russell was 405 feet long and 75 feet in the beam and had 19-knots speed.

Following is the text of the admiralty statement:

"The battleship Russell, Captain William Bowden Smith, and flying the flag of Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean yesterday and sank.

"The admiral, Captain Smith and 24 other officers and 676 men were saved. About 124 officers and men are missing."

SOUTH SEA PRINCE HELD AS A WAREHOUSE LOOTER

Dragged Away From Festive Board.

San Francisco, April 27.—Prince Tara Salmon, nephew of a former queen of Tahiti and son of Tatti Salmon, one of the best known South sea chiefs, is under arrest at Papette charged with being the head of a gang which for four years is alleged to have been looting warehouses belonging to the French government, according to advices from Pamette made public today.

The arrest was made at the height of the festivities which had been arranged in honor of the 1,000 Polynese volunteers who had offered their services to the entente allies and were on the eve of taking their departure for Europe.

The accused prince, it was said, was dragged away from a feast over which he was presiding and which had been spread by his order as part of the celebration.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.

RED BANK, N. J., May 3.—advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physician of the Kline Laboratories of this city is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Kline Laboratories, 108 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy, which is being distributed gratuitously.—Advertisement.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, April 24.—Senate.—General debate began on rural credits bill. Judiciary committee met, but failed to vote on Brandeis nomination.

House.—Democratic leaders decided to report a rule to send the army bill to conference over the protests of Minority Leader Mann. Discussion of agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. Banking committee favorably reported bill to create system of land mortgage banks. Republican Leader Mann again prevented Democratic leaders from sending army bill to conference. Naval subcommittee agreed on draft of naval appropriation bill carrying $217,000,000.

Tuesday, April 25.—Senate.—Senator Shafroth urged equal suffrage amendments to the constitution. Resumed debate on rural credits bill

House—Sent army bill to conference. Continued debate on agricultural appropriation bill.

Wednesday, April 26.—Senate.—Resumed debate on rural credits bill. Conferees on army reorganization bill held a preliminary meeting.

House—Took up calendar bills. Democrats held caucus on Philippine bill.

Thursday, April 27.—Senate.—Senator Husting, of Wisconsin, charged that the American embargo conference of Chicago was behind propaganda to induce him to support an embargo on munitions of war to Europe. Sisal inquiry hearings ended. Discussed miscellaneous legislation.

House — Resumed debate on the agricultural bill.

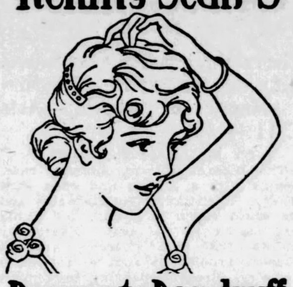
Friday, April 27.—Senate.—Conferees on army reorganization bill continued at work. Resumed discussion of rural credits bill. Sharp exchanges on Brandeis nomination resulted from charge by Senator Ashurst that Republicans were filibustering against confirmation.

House — Discussed agricultural appropriation bill, including a "rider," embodying the bills for grain grading, federal warehouses for agricultural products and new cotton futures law. Adopted conference report bill passed by both houses to double the number of cadets at West Point. Passed senate bill limiting railway employes' hours of labor. Lever cotton futures bill was voted into annual agricultural bill as an amendment.

Saturday, April 29.—Senate.—Resumed debate on rural credits bill. Elections committee agreed to push Owen bill to amend corrupt practices act.

House—Agricultural appropriation bill consideration continued.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalps



Prevents Dandruff and Falling Hair

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 24G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

200,000 RECRUITS MAY AVERT DRAFT

50,000 Must Enlist in Month or Conscription Follows, Asquith Says.

London, April 26.—General compulsion to swell the ranks of the British military forces was foreshadowed by Premier Asquith in the secret session of parliament yesterday. According to an official announcement made through the press bureau last night, the premier warned the assembled members that unless 50,000 voluntary recruits were forthcoming within the next four weeks and a minimum of 15,000 weekly thereafter until a total of 200,000 recruits had been enrolled, general compulsory measures would be adopted and enforced.

Results of recruiting, more particularly since August last, when registration was carried out, were reviewed. It was shown that the results obtained to date had fallen short of requirements which were necessary to fill our proper military effort. This was due not to an overestimate of the number of men available, but to the length of time which must be occupied in sifting individual cases without impairing other essential national services or causing grave cases of hardship.

To Prolong Service Terms.

To meet the situation the government determined to prolong until the end of the war of the service of time expired men whose period of service under the present law can be extended for one year only; to empower the military authorities to transfer men enlisted for territorial battalions to any unit where they are needed; to render the exempted men liable to military service immediately on the expiration of his certificate of exemption.

With a view to ultimate addition to forces available it was further proposed to bring under the terms of the military service act all youths under 18 on August 15, last, as they reach that age.

Financial Assistance Planned.

The premier proposed to give financial assistance to all men who joined the forces since August 4, 1914, when the war broke out, or to those who may join hereafter, whether they be single or married men.

Items in respect of which assistance will be granted include: Rent, (including ground rent and rent of business premises), mortgage interest, payments of installments in virtue of contracts such as purchase of premises, business, or furniture, taxes, and school fees. Relief will not be given for the purpose of enabling any person to discharge such liabilities as ordinary debts to tradesmen.

It is not contemplated that assistance to be granted in any individual case should exceed 104 pounds sterling per annum.

SENATE WILL MODIFY JAP EXCLUSION BILL

Lodge Says There Will Be No Trouble.

Washington, April 28.—The senate immigration committee yesterday agreed to modify the Asiatic exclusion section of the pending immigration bill to eliminate reference to the Root-Takahira agreement restricting immigration of Japanese laborers.

The conference was attended also by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee. The Japanese government resents the proposal to enact the agreement into law and also objects to a provision which by inference would class Japanese with excluded Hndus.

A tentative draft of an amendment was considered and probably will be submitted to the state department for conference with the Japanese ambassador.

"There will be no trouble about it," said Senator Lodge, "and a satisfactory amendment will be submitted at the proper time."

PRUSSIAN LOSSES ALONE 2,518,264

Amsterdam, April 27.—Latest official casualty lists published in Germany increase to 2,518,264 the total of Prussian losses during the war. This total includes killed, wounded and missing. It does not comprise the losses of the Saxon, Bavarian or Wuerttemburg armies.

THE NEW JERESY VOTE

Trenton, N. J., April 26.—Republican delegates to the national convention in Chicago will go unpledged as the result of yesterday's primary elections. The Democratic "big four" are pledged to President Wilson. There was little interest in the election and a light vote was recorded.

DAVID DUNNE

by

B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

"Come on out doors, Janey," he invited.

The sound of childish laughter fell pleasantly on M'ri's ears. She recalled what Joe Forbes had said about her own children, and an unbidden tear lingered on her lashes. This little space between twilight and lamplight was M'ri's favorite hour. In every season but winter it was spent on the west porch, where she could watch the moon and the stars come out. Maybe, too, it was because from here she had been wont to sit in days gone by and watch for Martin's coming. The time and place were conducive to backward flights of memory, and M'ri's pictures of the past were most beguiling, except that last one when Martin Thorne, stern-faced, unrelenting, and vowing that he would never use her again, had left her alone—to do her duty.

When the children came in she joined them. Janey, flushed and breathless from play, was curled up on the couch beside David. He put his arm caressingly about her and began to relate one of Andersen's fairy tales. M'ri gazed at them tenderly, and was weaving a future little romance for her two young charges when Janey said petulantly: "I don't like fairy stories, Davey. Tell a real one."

M'ri noted the disappointment in the boy's eyes as he began the narrating of a more realistic story.

"David, where did you read that story" she asked when he had finished.

"I made it up," he confessed.

"Why, David, I didn't know you had such a talent. You must be an author when you are a man."

Late that night she saw a light shining from beneath the young narrator's door.

"I ought to send him to bed," she mediated, "but, poor lad, he has had so few pleasures and, after all, childhood is the only time for thorough enjoyment, so why should I put a feather in its path?"

David read until after midnight, and went to bed with a book under his pillow that he might begin his pastime again at dawn.

After breakfast the next morning M'ri commanded the whole family to sit down and write their thanks to Joe. David's willing pen flew in pace with his thoughts as he told of Miss Rhody's delight and his own revel in book land. Janey made most wretched work of her composition. She sighed and struggled with thoughts and pencil, which she gnawed at both ends. Finally she confessed that she couldn't think of anything more to say. M'ri came to inspect her literary efforts, which was written in huge letters. which was written in huge characters.

"Dear Joe—"

"Oh," commented M'ri doubtfully, "I don't know as you should address him so familiarly."

"I called him 'Joe' when we rode to school. He told me to," defended Janey.

"He's just like a boy," suggested David.

So M'ri, silenced, read on; "I thank you for your beyewtifull present which I cannot have."

"Oh, Janey," expostulated M'ri, laughing; "that doesn't sound very gracious."

"Well, you said I couldn't have them till I was grown up."

"I was wrong," admitted M'ri. "I didn't realize it then. We have to see a thing written sometimes to know how it sounds."

"May I wear them?" asked Janey exultingly. "May I put them on now?"

"Yes," consented M'ri.

Janey flew upstairs and came back wearing the adored turquoises, which made her eyes most beautifully blue.

"Now I can write," she affirmed, taking up her pencil with the impetus of an incentive. Under the inspiration of the beads around her neck, she wrote:

"Dear Joe:

"I am wareing the beyewtifull beeds you sent me around my neck. Aunt Merl says they are terkwoyses. I never had such nice beeds and I thank you. I wish I cood ride with you agen. Good bye. From your frend,

"JANEY."

CHAPTER VI.

The next day being town day, David "hooked up" Old Hundred and drove to the house. After the butter crock, egg pails, and kerosene and gasoline cans had been piled in, Barnabas squeezed into the space beside David. M'ri came out with a memorandum of supplies for them to get in town. To David she handed a big bunch of spicy, pink June roses.

"What shall I do with them?" he asked wonderingly.

"Give them to some one who looks as if he needed flowers," she replied.

"I will," declared the boy interestedly. "I will watch them all and see how they look at the roses."

At last M'ri had a kindred spirit in her household. Jud would have sneered, and Janey would not have understood. To Barnabas all flowers looked alike.

It had come to be a custom for Barnabas to take David to town with him at least once a week. The trip was necessarily a slow one, for from almost every farmhouse he received a petition to "do a little errand in town." As the good nature and accommodating tendency of Barnabas were well known, they were accordingly imposed upon. He received commissions of every character, from the purchase of a corn sheller to the matching of a blue ribbon. He also stopped to pick up a child or two en route to school or to give a lift to a weary pedestrian whom he overtook.

While Barnabas made his usual rounds of the groceries, meatmarket, drug store, mill, feed store, general store and a hotel where he was well known, David was free to go where he liked. Usually he accompanied Barnabas, but today he walked slowly up the principal business street, watching for "one who needed flowers." Many glances were bestowed upon the roses, some admiring, some careless, and then—his heart almost stopped beating at the significance—Judge Thorne came by. He, too, glanced at the roses. His gaze lingered, and a look came into his eyes that stimulated David's passion for romance.

He's remembering," he thought joyfully.

He didn't hesitate even an instant. He stepped in front of the judge and extended the flowers.

"Would you like these roses, Judge Thorne?" he asked courteously.

Then for the first time the judge's attention was diverted from the flowers.

"Your face is familiar, my lad, but—"

"My name is David Dunne."

"Yes, to be sure, but it must be four years or more since I last saw you. How's your mother getting along?"

The boy's face paled.

"She died three weeks ago," he answered.

"Oh, my lad," he exclaimed in shocked tones. "I didn't know! I only returned last night from a long journey. But with whom are you living?"

"With Aunt M'ri and Uncle Barnabas."

"Oh!"

The impressive silence following this exclamation was broken by the judge.

"Why do you offer me these flowers, David?"

"Aunt M'ri picked them and told me to give them to someone who looked as if they needed flowers."

The judge eyed him with the keen scrutiny of the trained lawyer, but the boy's face was non-committal.

"Come into my office with me, David," commanded the judge, turning into a nearby stairway. David followed up the stairs and into a suite of well-appointed offices.

A clerk loked up in surprise at the sight of the dignified judge carrying a bouquet of old-fashioned roses and accompanied by a country lad.

"Good morning, Mathews. I am engaged if anyone comes."

He preceded David into a room on whose outer door was the deterrent word, "Private."

While the judge got a pitcher of water to hold the flowers David crossed the room. On a table near the window was a rack of books, which he eagerly inspected. To his delight he saw a volume of Andersen's Fairy Tales. Instantly the book was opened and he was devouring a story.

"David," spoke the judge from the other end of the room, "didn't these roses grow on a bush by the west porch?"

There was no answer.

The judge, remarking the boy's absorption, came to see what he was reading.

"Andersen's Fairy Tales! My favorite book. I didn't know that boys liked fairy stories."

David looked up quickly.

"I didn't know that lawyers did, either."

"Well, I do, David. They are my most delightful diversion."

To Be Continued.

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Chicago, April 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today to court the hyphen in its natural habitat. The Colonel didn't pussyfoot into Chicago. He came with the usual Rooseveltian enthusiasm and snap and doffed his hat repeatedly in response to cheers from pedestrians.

Simultaneous with his arrival announcement was made of the opening of Roosevelt headquarters here by his friends. From now until June 7, they will spare no efforts to convert the Sherman pledged Illinois delegates to Rooseveltism.

A large committee from the Illinois Bar Association, whose guest he is here, met Mr. Roosevelt. The forenoon was spent quietly in the hotel. The colonel saw numerous political friends. Tonight he will speak at a Bar Association banquet on National Duty and Intertnational Ideals.

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TOLEDO BLADE

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The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

The Ford boom is a little runabout.

We havea notion that goose pimples represent the suppressed poetry of the soul.

Unpreparedness is a rusty gun that is likely to go off and hurt somebody.

The alienated affections of a poor man have no commercial value.

Not much has been said about King Constantine recently, but the supposition is that his wife still makes him jump through a hoop for exercise.

If Mr. Bryan is sore and embittered, as reported, it means a slump in silver-tongued oratory.

Democratic editors do a lot of whistling as they write about the ease with which their party could defeat Roosevelt.

Apparently the Germans have given up the idea of making that shopping trip to Paris.

The politicians are ready to give the people what they want, provided they don't want Roosevelt.

Russian soldiers have gone to the front in France, but not because there were no fronts nearer home.

The country never elects any joke presidents, and Mr. Ford knows it. Four years is too long for a joke to run.

Late reports all indicate that Mrs. Villa's widowhood has been postponed indefinitely.

If war should come with the country unprepared, probably the pacifists would volunteer to write the epitaphs.

Joy cometh in the morning. Now it is announced that Turkey doesn't like us.

Russians are talking about wiping Turkey off the map. And so far there has been no protest from the geographers.

A new hat makes a fellow imagine that he looks like some man he doesn't admire.

Legislation is slow. Before any fool law could be passed regulating the length of skirts worn by women, the styles may change many times.

To prove that the world is flat, Mr. Voliva should find the jumping-off place.

Voters do not seem to go crazy over primary elections.

Perhaps we shall never know how much of the world's philosophy is the result of indigestion.

Mr. Bryan's idea is to wait until the war is over to settle the submarine dispute. Now, let's hear from the boys in the ward schools.

Nobody is now speaking of France as a decadent nation.

Courts are getting back to common sense. One has ruled that standing behind a mule is contributory negligence.

Easter lilies came this year as usual—sweet and beautiful and with an infinite purity to exalt the souls of men. Nature, as the seasons come and go, finds it unnecessary to change styles.

As he might have foreseen, man's green hat is outdazzled by the green hats worn by the girls.

Something to worry about: Garner says the monkey has 31 different audible expressions of thought.

"If" is a barbed wire entanglement.

True, this is a busy world, but not so busy that anybody need abbreviate "Ohio."

An Ohio paper says: "Railroads must stop speeding their trains through heavy fogs." They don't always get through.

The fall of Carranza would be a severe blow to the Washington administration.

For twenty years, probably, there hasn't been a day when William Jennings Bryan didn't take himself too seriously.

True modesty will never become old-fashioned.

"Horse meat is sold openly in New York." Money makes the mare go.

General belief has Villa still in the quick, but a number of presidential booms seem to have passed away.

Of course, Carranza is in as great need of help now as he was that time the soldiers were sent to Vera Cruz.

It might not be worth while to prepare for the worst if only pacifists were to be protected.

Senator Smoot wants the girls of the country taught how to cook and sew on buttons. And they should also be taught that sock-darning tends to give them mental poise.

Some men seem out of place in jail.

If women really believe all men are alike, how do they account for the three widows left by an Illinois man?

Turkey seems to be in a bad way. She was helped into the war, but nobody is willing to help her out.

"No hustler," says the Boston Transcript, "has time to supply information to the man who knows it all." The man who knows it all doesn't seek information.

The Presidential Primaries.

The one impressive result of Tuesday's presidential primaries was their complete failure as a means for popular expression of party sentiment.

The vote throughout was so small and public interest so lax that party managers and their machines as effectively dominated the balloting as in the days of the hand-picked delegate convention. In Massachusetts, where the only attempt at an anti-organization fight was made, the people utterly failed to respond. So few voters exercised their right to participate that the machine, with its fixed following, easily named its own delegates in Ohio. Burton, hopelessly unpopular with the rank and file of his own party, registered a two to one victory because of the entire lack of opposition, and in New Jersey, with no real line of cleavage, delegates were chosen generally on a basis of their personal popularity and following.

To the advocates of the primary system the outcome is discouraging. Its immediate result will, of course, be a lusty demand for a return to the old convention plan of party control. But the people should remember that the system is still in the experimental stage and that it has not yet had sufficient test to prove its inadequacy. The party conditions were, too, particularly unfavorable. The entire lack of opposition to the President in his own party rendered the Democratic primary a mere form and the uncertainty as to the Republican situation prevented any general interest in that party's choice of delegates.

If Colonel Roosevelt had been an out and out candidate, with strong and specific opposition, as was the situation four years ago, the presidential primary would have aroused a popular interest and developed a party vote that would doubtless have gone far towards shaping the course of the national convention.

The first test of the presidential primary must be recorded as an unhappy failure. But it is to be hoped that it may yet be developed as an instrument for the elimination of unholy partisan machines and the education of the mass of American voters in their dealings with party affairs.

So Bad, Good Will Come of Him.

Absolute incompetency in a public servant may be of more value to the public than mediocre services.

For example:

Every way you measure him, Secretary Daniels is found wanting. He knew nothing of naval affairs when he entered the cabinet. He has since betrayed a fixed determination not to learn anything. He was warned by his senior adviser that the navy had fallen behind its proper place in the order of nations, that it lacked trained officers and men, that in a war with a great power our navy, as now constituted, would inevitably go under. Mr. Daniels' answer to this was to suppress the advice and get rid of the adviser. The recommendations of experienced naval men have been overruled or forgotten. The recommendations which Mr. Daniels has made to congress have been his own, not those of the experts of his department.

There is under consideration in congress a proposition for the establishment of a naval board of operations which would correspond to the board of admiralty of England. It would consist of technical men who will, in time of peace, prepare the navy for war; in time of war, conduct its movements. The idea is to have it largely independent of the temper and machinations and general foolishness of an incompetent civilian secretary.

If there had been another type of man in the office of secretary of the navy, this scheme would probably never have been given serious thought. But it is the best kind of a proposition anyway. There ought to be a board of operations in existence, no matter who is secretary.

So Daniels has been worth while after all. Congress desires to save the navy from this Daniels and all of his kind that may ever get into office. And the navy is highly benefited. It would be only fair to thank incompetency for it.

Dyes and the Administration.

The administration would give a farm for the credit of establishing a dye industry in America. If talk and a show of interest could do this, the administration might be boasting its creative abilities right now. But there is only one thing the industry lacks to be on a flourishing plane, and that is just the thing the administration hasn't the courage to give it. It is protection under the tariff.

Before the outbreak of the European war, the United States consumed about 29,000 tons of synthetic dyes. Only 3,300 tons of this were made in this country. Virtually all the rest came from Germany.

By blockade and embargo, the importations have been cut off. The stocks of dyes are nearly exhausted. Prices for such small lots as remain in dealers' hands have become all except prohibitive. One dye that used to sell around 20 cents a pound has sold for $4 within recent months.

The United States can make the dyes. It has the raw material. Under present industrial conditions, the by-products are in demand at factories making explosives. It was the ability to dispose of these by-products at home which permitted the Germans to establish a worldwide trade in dyes. Technical skill is not lacking in America, but, whereas its pay is low in Germany, it must be paid high in this country. The difference in labor cost is so great that, without protection, American dye makers can never compete with Germany.

From time to time, there will be promises of help from Washington. But that will probably be as far as the administration will go. It has backed up on sugar. But the south, the stronghold of the party, forced that. It hasn't the cold nerve to do as well by the dye industry. That is to aid an industrial infant. And for years the party has cried out against that as the sum of all wickedness.

Profit-Sharing.

Some employers who have had experience with profit-sharing schemes are enthusiastically in favor of them. Some employers are disappointed. Among labor leaders, the opposition is almost unanimous.

These are the findings of the National Civic Federation which has given a year to the investigation of the profit-sharing idea.

This plan was introduced for the benefit of employes. It is in keeping with history that it should turn out to benefit employers more than workers. Compulsory arbitration in New Zealand was an invention of labor. It is now sword and shield for the employers, and labor in New Zealand would do away with it if it could be done. Labor has fought for compensation laws, capital has opposed them. In states which have had these laws long enough to provide a test of their worth, capital is a warm friend of the workmen's compensation proposition.

There is nothing much more complex than the great labor-capital question. No cure-all has been found, or is likely to be for some centuries to come. The best that can be hoped for in such attempts at adjustment as profit-sharing is that where they are applied the benefits will outweigh the shortcomings. None is entirely beneficial. None probably is a complete failure.

Kansas Women Set a Pace.

The women of Kansas, who have had the full privileges of citizenship for four years, have mapped out a legislative program to be agitated from now until the next assembly in January. This program calls for:

Higher taxes for educational purposes, removal of the tax on mortgages on land already taxed, closer union between homes and schools, the establishment of courts of domestic relations, the prohibition of usury, the strengthening of child labor laws, the improvement of highways and free law for the poor.

This is setting a pace. It becomes the duty of the men of Kansas to rake the field for such progressive and humanitarian measures as have so far not been enacted and are unclaimed by the women. These may be hard to find, but self-respect demands their discovery and their branding as masculine possessions.

Bad Roads Make Costly Farming

Of the 2,300,000 miles of wagon roads in this country, only a comparatively small part deserves the name "improved." The rest is rocky, rutty, bottomless in wet season, disastrous to vehicles and distressing to drivers and riders.

No calculation of the cost of farming is worth much which does not include the cost of bad roads. For fully one hundred and fifty million tons of farm products have to be hauled over them to market every year and nearly as much freight in the other direction. Yet there are some farmers who still look upon road taxes as an extravagance and imposition. They have failed to figure what it costs them to carry on their industry.

National Thrift.

Controlling the floods, saving the forests, making bad roads good, protecting the song birds—these all may be called the practice of thrift.

The floods destroy not only enormous amounts of man-made property, bridges, railroads, fences, dwellings and barns, but also soil of incalculable value which is God's gift to life. It is desirable to save forests not only for the lumber they produce, but also because in treeless areas erosion is swift and country that might support a great population is rendered uninhabitable. Bad roads represent waste of time and energy, good roads, economy. It is said that the chinch bug and the Hessian fly do $300,000,000 of damage every year. Their worst enemy is the birds. Kill the birds and agriculture will perish.

Thrift in a nation is no less important than thrift in an indivdual. The country that squanders its natural wealth is doomed, as the spendthrift is, to reach old age prematurely, to end in poverty.

What Mexico Has Done for Us.

Referring to Mexico as "our international nuisance," Professor Taft says our neighbor has yet done us one good turn. It has taught us a lesson on our unpreparedness.

There is another good turn Mexico has done us. It has brought a few thousand soldiers up to the capacity and resourcefulness and self-reliance of veterans. It has made officers more capable and made many enlisted men fit for officers' billets. We have men now who know how to use a machine gun in action, not simply in mock battle. We have gained a few aeronauts who, with equipment which was up to date, could fly almost as well as those experts on the western front in Europe.

Mexico has been a thorn in our side. But in one way it has been something of a salvation.

Jess Willard is sick of crowds. He ought to attend prayer meeting.

Sunday School

WHEN SAINTS HAD A CITY SENSE

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 7 Is "The Missionaries of Antioch."—Acts 11:19-30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELDIS.

The Bible, like the human race, begins with a garden and ends with a city. Christianity got its name and its world vision in a city, and a big heathen city at that. Everybody knows that the church's greatest present problem is that of the modern city. Broadly speaking, the church is suffering a defeat in urban centers. She is dominating civic life in a diminishing degree. Where problems are thickest there churches are fewest.

Worse yet, the Christian leader with a civic sense and spirit is rare almost to the degree of invisibility. Most ministers in great cities think in terms of their own parishes. It is notorious that no movement or leadership has even been able to get the New York pastors together for active co-operation in any city-wide Christian service. Each is overwhelmed by his own parochial problems. A need that underlies most other needs in our modern church life is for a leadership that will think in large units.

The City Problem Not New.

There is overmuch wailing about the new problems which have been created for the church by the modern city. The lament seems to assume that Christianity was constructed in units of rural congregations. Frankly, this is nothing less than absurd. The Christian church began in Jerusalem. Its first notable victories were won there, in the face of such opposition as is found nowhere in Christendom today. The greatest conquest of the early church was in the third city in the Roman Empire, Antioch, with its half million residents.

Now Antioch was no modern Philadelphia, predisposed by tradition and aptitude toward Christianity. The utterness of its heathendom is glimpsed in "Ben Hur," with its pictures of the abominations of the Grove of Daphne, five miles out of Antioch. It was from this great heathen city that Christianity received its name; and it was in Antioch that there began the missionary enterprise for the conquest of the cities of the old world.

In Antioch a vast number turned to Christ. That result was won by laymen, average folk who had been scattered from Jerusalem by the tribulations that arose over the martyrdom of Stephen. As they went they preached. The brands that had been sent flying far and wide by the foot of persecution each started a fire in some new place. Those early disciples were like the modern Korean Christians, who sometimes move their homes and their businesses to new communities for the Gospel's sake. The first and final dependence of the kingdom has been upon the "witnesses" who bear testimony, wherever they may be put, to the new life that is in Christ Jesus.

New Light for Old Places.

One is surprised when he realizes how cosmopolitan was the early church. We find the dispersed disciples going to Cyprus, the British Island in the Mediterranean, where now troops are garrisoned, and about which the warships are sailing today; and to old Phoenicia, the maritime nation lying along the upper coast of Palestine and Syria; and to the great city of Antioch. Antioch has recently come into the news because of the marvelous defense which its Armenian Christian made for fifty-three days, on a mountain outside of the city, against the attacking Moslem hosts..

The personnel of the church at Antioch, which as the biggest city in the whole region, became the natural rendezvous of fugitives from Jerusalem, was even more cosmopolitan yet. We find among the names Lucius, the Cyrenean—all students of geography identify Cyrene as within the modern Tripoli, which Italy lately seized from the Turks—; and Manaen, the foster-brother of Herod; and Saul from the university city of Tarsus, and Simeon the Black—who may have been the Simon of Cyrene who carried the cross of Jesus; and Barnabas of Jerusalem.

With such leadership the new church at Antioch could not be parochial or provincial. It had to think in terms of the then known world. The sympathies and contact and outreach of the church membership ran as far as the Roman dominions. Intolerance was impossible to these men blazing with the zeal for the crucified Christ.

It was easy for them to slip over the fence of Judaism and carry the good news to the Gentiles also. Their breadth of vision made it impossible for them to be holden by the narrow prejudices of Judaism. So their converts among the Greeks grew with such rapidity that the news was quickly carried to the mother church at Jerusalem.

That news from Antioch upset the Jerusalem leaders. They were conservatives, and solicitous for the preservation of the type. The fear of heresy had gripped them. It was with sincere and pious alarm that they learned that the Christians exiled to Antioch had preached to Gentiles as well as to Jews.

Little did they known that this fact chronicled the highwater mark of the history of the Apostolic church. One commentator calls this simple statement to the preaching to the Greeks at Antioch, 'the climax of the Book of the Acts.". It records in few and simple words the beginning of a new era. The truth was established and sealed by the spirit, that Christianity was no longer for the Jews alone, but for all the world.

In somewhat of a panic, the Jerusalem leaders sent their star preacher, Barnabas, down to Antioch to set the Christians straight, and to safeguard their orthodoxy. But Barnabas was bigger than his mission. He saw that the hands of the Lord was with the Antioch Christians, and he was glad. No heresy-hunting for him among men who showed the spirit of Christ. His religion was so vital that he recognized the real test of discipleship. Would that the Barnabas spirit might dominate the great religious meeting of this month of May, some of which are perturbed over heresies and ecclesiastical procedure. It is the spirit of Christ and the works of Christ that mark the disciple of Christ. This is the one and only test. If Christ has sealed a man or a cause, no church can unseal it.

There is a beautiful portrait of Barnabas in this lesson, a miniature that belongs high in the gallery of the heroes of faith:—"For he was a good man and was full of the Holy Spirit and of faith." No wonder that the record continues, "and the number of believers in the Lord greatly increased."

A Churchman With City Sense.

It is part of my duty to watch the trend of the times, especially in religion; and to study the strength and weakness of organized Christianity. I do not hesitate to say, unequivocally, on this appropriate occasion, that the need of needs of the Christian church in the year 1916, excepting only the need for a baptism of the holy Spirit, is the need for more Barnabases—leaders who are big enough to meet the new conditions with commanding strategy. The church's case cries aloud for leadership with a city sense, and with a nation sense.

We suffer more from the smallness of the saints than from the bigness of the sinners. We are not thinking in large enough terms; for where we should look for great national leaders we find chiefly ecclesiastical politicians, stepping softly about their own concerns. Place-holders, place-sekers and partisans are easier to find than self-effacing men of vision who know the greatness of the hour and the difficulties of the task. Only the Barnabas spirit, which put aside all preconceptions and all self-interest, and dared to do heroically the thing that the occasion called for, will serve us in this destiny-laden day.

A Man for a Big City.

What Barnabas found in Antioch sent him posting off to Tarsus for Saul. He knew his own limitations. The great man is the one who understands how to use other men. Conditions in Antioch called for the gifts peculiar to Saul. So Barnabas got him, and they had a great revival that lasted for a year, and that has left its impress upon the Christian church down to this very hour.

If Antioch had needed a Billy Sunday, or a Graham Taylor, or a John R. Mott, or a Charles Stelzle, Barnabas would have sought him out. He had no preconceived notions that made him try to thrust the new life of the Antioch Church into the iron mold of his own prejudices. He wanted to meet the city's spiritual needs. If city-wide cottage prayer meetings could do this, or a tabernacle evangelistic campaign, or an industrial or social crusade Barnabas would not have hesitated. If Sunday night services in a theatre would draw men who would not go to the synagogue, to the theatre Saul and Barnabas would go. If a union service of city churches in the Auditorium would meet a special need, Barnabas would have provided it. If a masterly publicity presentation in the city press was the most useful medium for carrying the Message, we may be sure that Barnabas would have found the money for that. Did it seem as if the people would be more responsive to a great concerted musical presentation of the Gospel than anything else? Then Barnabas would have called in the Charles M. Alexander of his day. Whatever would bring Christ nearest to the thought and heart of the city was a good move for Barnabas. Present-day innovations are often challenged, not with the question, "How will it present Christ to this city," but "How will it affect my own congregation?"

Winning a New Name.

Some merry Roman jester one day called these zealots, who were creating such a furor in Antioch, "Christians." Probably all the young bloods in the bath laughed over the well-coined word, and themselves later used it in derision. The followers of Christ had so named themselves. They called one another "believers," "brethren," "disciples," "Followers of the Way." The appelation "Christian" was first affixed in scorn, but quickly welcomed by those who prized the precious Name which it enshrined. That word "Christian" is the one known product of Antioch which remains to this day. It is the greatest word in the world. To be a Christian means more than to be rich, or to be great, or to be learned, or to be powerful.

As a small mirror reflects a large landscape, so this designation, applied in scorn by enemies, reveals about the Antioch Church. They were not called "Saulists" or "Barnabites," but "Christians." They had kept Christ to the fore and themselves in the background. That is the test of preaching; does it make people talk about the preacher, or about his message?

Glowing Growing, Going.

Three great events stand out in experience of the Antioch Church. The first was that it gave the new name to the disciples of Christ. The second was its bountiful gifts to the Church in Jerusalem, which had been overtaken by a famine. Then, as now, the Land of the Lord was calling to the people of the Lord for succor in dire need.

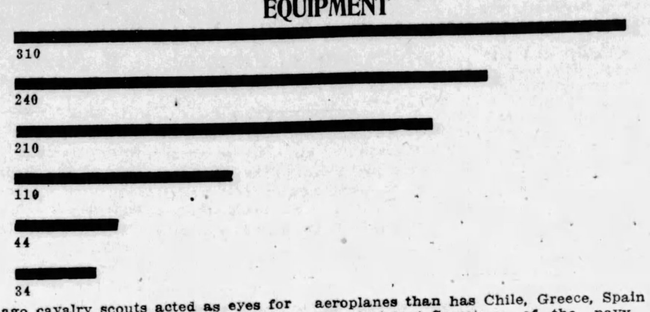
Most notable of all—and here, too, the Antioch Church's experience corresponds to a present mood of Christianity—those disciples sent out missionaries to the known world. Antioch was a mother church. It is a great distinction for a congregation that produces preachers and other congregations. There are such churches with wonderful records. Many a church has sent out swarms that have been more productive than the mother hive itself.

Barnabas and Saul began in Antioch the work which is going on to the present hour. Their successors may be found today on the borders of Tibet, in the innermost jungles of Africa, on the blood-stained uplands of Armenia, amid the tumult in remote China, upon the islands in the South Seas. The missionary character of the Christian Church was determined once and for all in Antioch.

No church is apostolic that is not speeding its ministers to the unevangelized. When Christians are glowing and growing they are sure to be going. The fulfillment of the last command of Jesus is the first condition of fullest church success.

ARE WE PREPARED?

THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH RATE POWERS SURPASSING US IN AERONAUTIC EQUIPMENT



SIXTY years ago cavalry scouts acted as eyes for the army, reconnoitering and reporting the location of the enemy. Today they are about as efficient as blind men. Reconnoitering is now done by aeroplane.

"An army without aerial scouts and aerial auxiliary can be corralled and slaughtered like a herd of sheep; a harbor or naval station without aerial defense is at the mercy of every puny submarine and cruiser."

At the beginning of the war England had four hundred aeroplanes, and she now finds it necessary to manufacture about a thousand a week to meet her needs. Germany at the beginning of the war had about one thousand aeroplanes, and is now manufacturing at least 400 weekly. The United States government has about 30 useless ones. We have fewer aeroplanes than has Chile, Greece, Spain or Brazil. The Assistant Secretary of the navy, testifying, stated that the aeroplanes of the navy were of the oldest makes and that none of them were armored.

"On the day President Wilson's note was transmitted to Germany the United States navy had only three aeroplanes in commission, and the army barely twice as many. Of the 150 licensed civil aviators in the United States only half have made flights of more than 50 miles, and none have experience in cross-country flying or know even the rudiments of military aeronautical requirements. Our army, navy, national guard and naval militia have had practically no experience in handling air craft."

The chief of the department of aerial defense estimates that if every aeroplane factory in the entire United States were run to its full capacity, night and day, we could turn out only 300 weekly.

MAKES MONEY FROM LOGS FLOATING IN MISSISSIPPI

The utilization of trees which have been washed loose along the river bottoms, has developed into a remunerative industry in Nebraska, on the Missouri river. The floating logs are made into rafts and floated to the town of Decatur, where a sawmill has been erected solely for the utilization of this salvage timber. More than 20,000 feet of good lumber was made last year from these derelicts.

The industry is under the control of one man. He frequently digs out logs which have been submerged for years. He asserts that if a log is fully submerged, so that no air reaches it, no deterioration comes from its being under water, while half submerged logs begin to rot in a few months.

Ancient Nebraska Animals.

True cats, larger than the modern tiger, short legged rhinoceroses, mastodons with tusks in both the upper and lower jaw, and a great variety of wolf-like carnivora made their home in Nebraska some years ago, or, to be exact, in the tertiary period when that state was an expanse of swampy lowland, covered with vegetation not unlike that of the Amazon wilderness of the present day.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Changing Medicine

OUR irrepressible friend, the "old woman," seems destined to remain the doctor's Nemesis. She is always on hand to point out his errors or to emphasize the evil or untoward effects of his treatment, and, if you are, in her opinion, mentally inferior, to tell you just what you ought to take.

She it is, in her figurative being, who creates and maintains the fear of antitoxin harbored by uneducated people. It is her suggestion that causes the patient to discontinue this or that part of the treatment without seeking the doctor's advice, whenever any new or unusual developments arise in the course of an illness. The old woman of the neighborhood leaves in her meandering wake a trail of distrust, suspicion and despair. She hastens the inevitable bad ending, and postpones the hoped-for convalescene. She comes to the house of sickness like a well-wishing friend—and usually she does mean well—but she only contaminates the atmosphere.

Although hundreds of different medicinal agents are commonly administered with a hypodermic needle, the old woman acts and yammers on the assumption that anything so administered is dangerous dope. Althogh nine out of ten of the modern sera or vaccines are utterly harmless, even when they fail to produce the anticipated results, the old woman finds therein a sufficient explanation for any possible skin disease or constitutional disturbance the patient may acquire at any future time — among the troubles being eczema and tuberculosis. The old woman knows — hasn't she had "experience" in gossiping about the neighbors health?

The old woman steps into the breach and contributes the straw that turns the decision against a life-saving or health-conserving operation. They "didn't do them things" when she was a girl. And look at her! But don't look at the mortality tables of her time—because, if you do, you will be horrified at the high death rate from curable diseases.

What we wish to convey, when we say such mean things about the "old women" is just this: No one undertakes to give you advice unless he or she assumes to know more than you know. And no one offers gratuitous advice unless you are of a weak, easily influenced character. In short, when the old woman takes you in hand she (or maybe it is he), betrays a lack of respect for your personality. The assumption is that you don't know enough to know your own mind.

SOCIETY WOMEN WILL TAKE MILITARY TRAINING COURSE

PHOTO BY CONSIDINE WASH DC

MISS CAROLYN MURRAY.

Many prominent New York society women will receive two weeks' training in a camp at Washington, under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League.

New York, May 1.—Fifty young women, many prominent in society, today are prepared to go to Washington and enter a camp where they will receive two weeks' military training. The camp will be conducted under the auspices of the women's section of the Navy League.

Prominent among the New York girls who will train for military service are Misses Carolyn Murray, Marian Baldwin, Mary A. Cushman, Phyllis B. Moore, Marian M. Kerr and Sarah Larkin.

How to give first aid to the injured will be one of the subjects in which the young women will receive instruction at the camp. American Red Cross nurses will be in charge of the courses.

The regular army system of physical training also will be taught and whether they like it or not the fair soldierettes must go through the rigorous routine.

VARIETIES

Argentina has 29,500,000 cattle and 9,700,000 horses.

English factories manufacture about 1,250,000 needles each week.

The light of the sun is 600,000 times greater than the full moon.

Persons with blue eyes rarely are afflicted with color blindness.

In the last hundred years Great Britain has had a dozen types of rifle.

Seventy languages are said to be spoken in the ancient city of Tiflis, Russia.

Fish, rice and vegetables are the principal articles of the Asiatic market basket.

Infectious diseases are unknown in Greenland on account of the dry, cold atmosphere.

Irrigation projects under consideration for India involve about 10,000,000 acres of land.

The planet Venus is so shrouded with dense clouds that astronomers are unable to study its surface.

Glass paving blocks used in an experimental way in a French city street lasted less than two years.

North and South America together produce, at present, about 73 per cent of the world's copper supply.

The Spanish government is contemplating the establishment of direct wireless service with the United States.

Outside of America, the alligator is found only in China. Only one species is found in the Celestial empire.

The thick stem of the cactus is a provision of nature to reduce the loss of water by evaporation to a minimum.

The new bridge across the Tiber at Rome, having a span of 328 feet, is the longest reinforced concrete arch in the world.

The war has increased the majority of women and girls in the British Isles at least to 2,100,000, and the end is not yet.

An acre of good fishing grounds at sea will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will in one year.

Some bacteria can live in water at a temperature approaching the boiling point. They are, therefore, called thermophyles.

The word "and" occurs 46,527 times in the holy Scripture, 10,984 times in the Old Testament and 35,543 times in the New Testament.

Extensive deposits of asbestos, with a longer fiber than any mineral heretofore known have been discovered in the Transvaal.

French phonograph records made on a recently invented cloth, which can be mailed like letters, threaten to ruin stenographers.

The four to six-inch pods, containing the cocoa bean, do not grow on the ends of the branches, but along the tree trunks.

Broken plate glas is now salvaged by the plate-glass insurance companies. The glass is cut into smaller sizes and resold.

Three million dollars has been spent to bring the power of a waterfall 90 miles to Bombay for electric light and power purposes.

The taste for frog-eating is increasing in America. Last year 6,000,00 frogs were placed on the markets of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

One year's supply of coal for New York, loaded in 50-ton cars, would make a train reaching from that city to Salt Lake City.

French scientists have discovered a new source of vegetabel ivory in the fruit of a small palm that grows prolifically in the Sudan.

A soft wood, suitable for making matches and their boxes has been discovered in the Dominican republic and a factory established.

In consequence of the decrease of drunkenness in Russia, due to the prohibition of the sale of vodka, fires have largely decreased.

It is estimated that every year 1,500 people are struck by lightning, to a greater or less degree, but of these only about 500 are killed outright.

The groundhog, or woodchuck is the largest representative of the squirrel family. The prairie dog is another member of the squirrel group.

Alexander the Great is said to have shaved his face, setting a style for his soldiery that enemies might have one less gripping place in hand to hand combat.

Recent explorations of Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, indicate that it is the deepest body of fresh water in the world, a record held heretofore by Lake Baikal, in Asia.

The plaintain, a large, coarse banana, suitable for cooking, is a food staple of the tropics. The people of the United States, thus far, have not been educated to its use.

The most remarkable tide in the world is that of the Bay of Fundy. It rises at the rate of a foot every five minutes, the water sometimes attaining the height of 75 feet.

The death rate for typhoid survivors for the three years following the attack was twice the expected mortality for an equal number of individuals of the same age, sex and color.

It is believed that forests sometimes take fire through the branches of trees being rubbed together by the violence of the wind, thus producing the friction necessary to ignite them.

In some of the small streams in the interior of Honduras there is a peculiar small fish whose eyes protrude above the surface of the water, serving probably as insect-hunting periscopes.

The world's best cork comes from trees in Spain and Portugal that are allowed to become 40 years old before the bark is cut, and then it is removed only every other eight or ten years.

General De Castelnau, the famous French commander has five sons fighting with the French army. When the war began he had eight in the service, but since then three of them have been killed in action.

Although the war caused a great slump in 1915 in the production of ores of radium and uranium, it caused a considerable increase in the production of ores of vandium in this country, according to the United States geological survey.

Siberia produces the best graphite for lead pencils thus far discovered. That is the source of supply for the German pencils. Australia, as well as Siberia, produces the material for an indelible pencil. America has a fair amount of lower grade graphite.

There are in existence only two important herds of fur seals, one in the Commander islands, belonging to Russia; the other in the Pribiloff islands, belonging to the United States government. The latter is much the larger and is by far the most valuable herd of fur seals in the world.

The PEACE PAGE

AN AMERICAN CLASSIC

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Thirty-one years after the death of its author, the world is privileged to witness one of her masterpieces in its most realistic setting.

Helen Hunt Jackson's Ramona, newly arranged and elaborated, is the latest and greatest triumph of the moving picture world.

Its appeal is universal, and it is one of the movies in which neither preacher nor layman can find harm. A sketch of its writer, cut from the New York Post many years ago, and following between the leaves of "Bits of Travel" by "H. H.," reveals the author of Ramona as a woman whose life was divided into three distinct periods.

Helen Maria Fiske was the daughter of a professor of Amherst College. She was educated at a female seminary, and early married to Major E. B. Hunt, an eminent engineer of the United States army. They lived at various military stations — West Point, Washington and Newport, R. I. They had several children, but all died in early childhood. In 1863 Major Hunt was killed by the discharge of suffocating vapors from a submarine battery of his own invention. This left Mrs. Hunt alone in the world. She removed to Newport, R. I., and up to this time she had given no sign of literary talent.

Her duties of wife and mother had been all absorbing. In Newport she found herself, from various causes, under strong literary influences, appealing to tastes that developed rapidly in herself. She soon began to publish poems, and she brought these out in book form, as well as two books of travel. Bits of Travel, published in 1872, was so successful that J. T. Fields, her publisher, urged her to write more, and then followed Bits of Talk About Home Matters, Bits of Talk for Young Folks, and Bits of Travel at Home.

Her residence in Newport as a successful literary woman thus formed a distinct period of her life, quite apart from the epoch which preceded it, and from the later one which followed. As she was liable to severe attacks of diphtheria she removed to the dryer climate of Colorado. She was married there in 1876 to William S. Jackson, a merchant of Colorado Springs. In the west she became interested in the wrongs of the Indians, and thereafter all literary interests and ambitions were subordinated to this. As a result of her Century of Dishonor (1881) she was appointed by the U. S. government as one of two commissioners to examine and report upon the condition and needs of the mission Indians of California.

Ramona was first printed in the Christian Union, appearing as a book in 1884. Its sole object was to delineate the wrongs of the aborigines.

Though she wrote other stories and articles she felt that her life work lay in the two volumes devoted to Indian injustice. In one of her last letters to eastern friends, written a month before her death at San Francisco, she says:

"I feel that my work is done, and I am heartily, honestly and cheerfully ready to go. In fact, I am glad to go. You have never fully realized how for the last four years my whole heart has been full of the Indian cause—how I have felt, as the Quakers say, 'a concern' to work for it. My Century of Dishonor and Ramona are the only things I have done of which I am glad now. The rest is of no moment. They will live, and they will bear fruit. They already have. The change in public feeling on the Indian question in the last three years is marvelous; an Indian Rights' Association in every large city in the land. . . . Every word of the Indian history in Ramona is literally true, and it is being re-enacted here every day."

Mrs. Jackson died far away from home and kindred; but the spirit with which she met death may be seen in a further extract from the same letter. It would be difficult to imagine a worthier ending to a life marked by steady progress in the direction of unselfish aims:

"As you say, we may meet and 'smile over these solicitudes.' But I do not think we shall—and I want you to know that I am looking with almost an eager interest into the 'undiscovered country,' and leaving this earth with no regret except that I have not accomplished more work; especially that it was so late in the day when I began to work in real earnest. But I do not doubt we shall keep on working. Do you not believe so? Any other conception of existence is to me monstrous."

Mrs. Jackson loved to travel, and in her early life spent much time in Europe. As I turn the leaves of her fascinating Bits of Travel I cannot refrain from leaving with you as an inspirational thought this characteristic passage:

"Who could have believed that, while we were journeying sadly away from beloved Tyrol, there stood waiting in the heart of Munich just the beds, the sunny windows, the cheerful parlor, that would fit us? The readiness of one's habitations is a perpetual marvel in the traveler's life. It is strange we can be so faithless about accommodations in the next world, when we are so well taken care of in this. In a day we were at home, and the big motherly fraulein understood us as if she had nursed us in our cradles."

ONLY WOMAN MAYOR IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal., April 29.—California is not far behind Illinois in electing women to public office. The city of Saultello, near here, now has a woman mayor. Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich has just taken the oath of office as chief executive of the town.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A Successful Mother.

I have a family of eight children. Some are still in process of being reared; their ages range from 2 to 21 years.

What has been my greatest problem? Well, really, I can't say any one thing stands out as being the greatest among the many problems of raising my family, aside from finding enough for them to eat and wear. I haven't made problems of anything that couldn't be helped, and if it could, I just helped it.

I didn't have to assume morals for the benefit of my children, and I think it is the real things about them, and not what you try to make seem effective, that they really absorb. They were taught from the start that there was no question about wrongdoing and right, although much so-called wrongdoing is largely a matter of viewpoint and resolves itself into being able to designate between real and artificial wrong and right. The strongest impression used in the building material of my children was that, above all else, the greatest pleasure and privilege was doing something for someone without thought of reward or "doing as you would be done by."

I assuredly believe in high school education for children and all education that it is possible to give them, especially the high school, because children are at the age when their minds must be exercised and expanded in the right direction. Even though they receive little actual learning, they are taught to think for themselves, and if the brain isn't kept active by study it becomes atrophied.

An intelligent mother should be able to make home attractive to her children without apparent effort. Our home is attractive to the children because they are allowed full freedom. They may bring as many boys home as they wish, or as many pets. Not one of our children cares to leave home for an evening in the nearby town. They all have their interests. They draw, stuff animals, tan pelts and play games.

My daughters are taught to know all Nature in a pure manner. Not by any false precepts are they made to understand the law of their being. I hardly see how nagging could keep a daughter's morals right. My girls come to me naturally with their questions of propriety.

The appearance of mother has more to do with the standing of the children than many think, with the consideration accorded them and with their real friendships.

I try to keep up with the times by reading and study, and I take an active part in social, fraternal and civic life.—E. J. W., California.

Old Manuscripts.

William Rothwell, who lives near Davis Junction, Ill., has some rare possessions, which have been in the family for much more than a century. His grandfather was a Presbyterian minister. He fought in the revolutionary war, was taken prisoner, and was imprisoned for months on the enemy's ship. While there he wrote a book of his experiences. A copy of this book is still in the hands and home of Mr. Rothwell, who prizes it very much. It is unusually well preserved. It not only gives chapters from the prisoner's personal experiences while an unfortunate captive, but it gives interesting facts and observations concerning the war of the revolution.

Mr. Rothwell has two theological works published by his grandfather. These books, while written from the Presbyterian standpoint, nevertheless show that he was an independent thinker, and was more anxious to accord with the Bible than he was with the denominational creeds of his day.

While these are very interesting, the written sermons of over a century ago are still more unusual. Mr. Rothwell has quite a number of old sermons of his grandfather, which were written more than a hundred years ago. They were written on a small sized paper, stitched together by hand, and are not as yellow with age as such papers usually are. The writting is clear, even and free from the numerous blots and erasures found in so many handwritten manuscripts. These were probably written with the old-fashioned quill pen. These manuscripts show that the minister wasa careful, thoughtful, scholarly and painstaking man. All of these articles some day may be of value to the antiquarian.—Rev. C. A. P., Illinois.

A Common Cause.

The bright spring days have cime to bless the earth with bird songs, bursting buds and sweet flowers. So let us havet he gratitude and hope that nature inspires on every hand. Instead of being indifferent to the beauty lesson of passing days, let us take an interest in things beautiful and be helpers in the aesthetic cause.

Let us plead the cause of reforestation, bird protection and beautiful environment. But to do this we cannot afford to be inactive or advisers only, but must be the initial workers, the planters, caretakers and the power of example in the great purpose of making the cities and rural districts more attractive and sanitary. We can all help; there is work for everyone. So we should all strive to do what we can in behalf of this matter.—W. E. Umholtz, O.

Our friend offers a valuable suggestion. If each member of this family would this spring work for the building up of our forests, and for attractive home surroundings, gained by planting of vines and flowers, what a revolution might be wrought.—M. H.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Savory Wafers.

Pound together in a morter two tablespoonfuls butter, one-quarter pound Roquefort cheese, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-quarter teaspoonful paprika and sufficient tarragon vinegar to mix all to a paste. Spread this on long, unsalted finger wafers.

Prune Whip.

Soak two dozen prunes over night, then stew them until very soft; drain, then remove the stones and chop the fruit fine. Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff meringue with six tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, stir in the prunes and turn the mixture into a deep buttered dish and bake in a steady oven for about forty minutes. Serve at once with whipped cream.

White Fruit Cake.

Cream well one-half cupful butter, add one cupful powdered sugar and cream again. And the stiffly beaten whites of six eggs, then add alternately two cupfuls sifted flour and one cupful milk. Beat well for 10 minutes, add one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one-half pound seeded raisins, one-half pound chopped figs, one pound grated cocoanut, one-quarter pound citron, cut fine, and one-half pound almonds, blanched and cut into strips. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Roast Mutton.

In roasting mutton allow 10 minutes for heating through and from 10 to 12 minutes to the pound, if liked rare, 15 minutes to the pound if liked well done.

OUR Correspondents

Wm. F. Duncan, C. M. 4th term, Tasso, Tenn., relates how two of the 10th Tenn. cavalry boys, at Nashville, during the Civil war, caught a cavalry horse, and tied a kettle filled with gravel to his tail. The horse stampeded, and ran through several regiments. The boys yelled "shoot him, shoot him," while wildly trying to get out of his way. One of the boys who perpetrated the "joke" is dead, the other is in the home at Johnson City, Tenn. He says he has repented for many pranks, since he has seen so many of the old boys passing away.

A letter from Croswell suggests that Fathers' day and Mothers' day be observed on the same day. The letter says that, since they have journeyed through life together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, toil and care, there is no reason why there should be two separate days set aside to show esteem for them.

Mrs. Ellen Sager thanks the many readers for the numberless comforting cards and letters she received.

M. E. J., Tennessee, writes of her four children, "two boys and one girl living and one dead." She saves The Blade poems and is making a scrapbook.

J. D., Milan, O., who used to write in the M. G. R. as Georgia Cracker, comes again to tell us that he has spent three winters in Florida and Georgia and enjoyed the mild climate. J. D. M. was awakened one night not long ago by a chicken's squawking. He went to the barn, but could see nothing but a hen down on the ground. He picked her up, carried her to the house, when he found a young screech owl attached to her throat. He killed the little owl, which was trying to choke the good hen, and then returned her safely to her perch.

Mrs. B. W., of Ohio, has nothing but words of praise for her father. She says he has never used liquor in any form, doesn't smoke or chew tobacco or drink tea or coffee, and she never heard him swear in her life. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Kansas. They were there three years. They made the journeys both ways by wagon, it taking them nine weeks to go and seven to return. As they took their cows with them, they churned their butter on the way, simply placing the cream in a vessel, and as they moved along it would churn itself.

A Pennsylvania Reader, noticing the many letters recently about good reading, wonders how many of the Peace Page readers are taking one of the government's free reading courses. Among the many different reading courses open it seems to her that nearly everyone could find some course that would interest him. She sends a bit of verse which she thinks seems to fit different kinds of readers:

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind;
While just the art of being kind
Is all this old world needs.

Among the natural beauties of Keyser, W. Va., is Queen's Point and Lover's Leap, according to Robert Dorsey, of West Virginia. Mr. Dorsey says the former is located one mile northeast of Keyser and is 1,000 feet above sea level. On the rocks and trees there are the names of soldiers carved there in 1850. Lover's Leap is east of Keyser, 900 feet above sea level. It gets its name from an Indian maiden who leaped from the point into the river when she saw her lover in another maiden's arms.

Life of Senator Nelson.

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, recently celebrated the 73d anniversary of his birth. He was born in Norway in 1843, and came to the United States when six years old. He was a private and noncommissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin regiment during the Civil war. He has been governor of his state, and served for several terms in the house before coming to the senate in 1895. Since that time he has served continuously as senator from Minnesota.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWAND

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MANY a girl has married for love—because she never got a chance to marry for anything more substantial.

Even in a little thing like bestowing a kiss a man always likes to play Santa Claus and "surprise" a woman.

To a man life is a banquet at which women are flowers, kisses the wine and work the solid food; to a woman love is the whole feast, and when that is finished there is nothing left but the black coffee of regret and the sweet liqueur of memory.

True wifely love is just one-quarter maternal instinct and three-quarters the sort of charity that covers a multitude of sins.

The man who can look tenderly into a girl's eyes and tell her that he would never ASK her to marry him because he isn't "good enough for her" would make a fortune just now in the foreign diplomatic service.

Hitch your "wagon" to the star of matrimony, and watch it turn from a blue and gold limousine into a pink and white perambulator.

When a woman says "I am misunderstood!" she always adds "Alas!" When a man says it he always adds "Thank Heaven!"

This is a foolish time of the year, when even an ardent feminist would rather hear what you think about the color of her eyes or her new spring hat than what you think about the political situation.

Occasionally a divorce may have its incipient beginning in the first lie between husband and wife, but most of them have their birth in the first bitter, brutal truth.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't all right, and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I never knew, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machine by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you, if it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1785 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Fine Trip.

There are several roads that may be taken in going from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, but we will suppose we take a trip through the following roads.

Leaving Los Angeles, we will come through that beautiful suburb of Holly Wood and over the Sunset boulevard which for many miles is lighted up at night with many hundred electric lights. The road is as smooth as a floor. Then up, up at a reasonable grade but still it is up through the Cahuenga pass in the mountains until we arrive on the El Canino Real or King's Highway, which was traversed by the missionary fathers more than one hundred years ago as they went on foot from Monterey to San Diego, visiting the missions on the way. Much of this celebrated road has been taken by the state to be used for the state highway that is being built from the south to the north of the state. It is built by making a solid foundation and proper grades and finished by putting a heavy coat of crushed rock mixed with cement and properly leveled and rolled and finally when thoroughly hardened it is finished with hot oil and sand, making a surface as hard as rock and as smooth as a floor.

Then we arrive at Calabasas which is the junction of the Topango canyon and Sherman Way, two fine roads also lighted with electric lights. Next is Newberry Park, a natural park of white oaks so scattered that it looks as if they had been set by design. It lies in the heart of the mountains and the scenery is something grand. Next we arrive at Conejo (Co-na-ho) which means rabbit. After several miles of high plateau we reach the descent to the valley below. For a mile and a half we go down the rugged mountain side but the grade has been so lengthened out that it is often taken on "high" with the many autos that travel this road.

We are now in the great bean raising part of the world. In and about this region more than thirty thousand acres of Lima beans are raised every year. For miles we have been fields on every side until we arrive at Ventura, having crossed the Santa Clara river on a long steel bridge. This is called "Ventura Sea," as it is the first city that lies on the sea on the trip. Don't pass here without making a good stop and take a look around. On the north are the hills, hundreds of feet high is the back ground, while the sparkling waters of the Pacific is on the south and the little city is between the two.

Here may be visited the mission of San Buena. Ventura which was established in 1782 and which is in a perfect state of preservation. A trip up the hills to the cross where the missionaries set one up when the mission was established, will give one, one of the very finest views ever seen. On west over an immense bridge that spans the Ventura river, we are again on the state road. For many miles we are close to the waters, and some places, when the tide is high and the surf running heavy, the water splashes up into the road. On one side is the sea and on the other the great hills hundreds of feet high and scarred by the rains of ages, but many places covered with wild flowers. There are no rocks in these hills and the soil is as fertile as any if it were accessible. The railroad passes along between the autos and the trains.

Several places there was not room for both rail road and the wagon road between the hills and the water, so they drove piling and built a bridge for the highway. One of these causeways is considerable over a mile long. Then suddenly we turn and pass under the railway and wind about in the hills up and up, until finally we are on the high ground again with the sea far below us and orchards of olives and English walnuts with here and there a lemon or orange orchard interspersed with bean fields. This brings us into the beautiful little city of Carpenteria and from here to Santa Barbara we have a shaded highway that is a pleasure to travel. The rains of January and February has covered everything with wild flowers, among which the golden poppy, the California flower, is very prominent.

Try this trip when you come to California and you will never regret it. —J. M. Baker, Ventura, Cal.

I'm glad you're back among us. I've missed you.—M. H.

Blade Her Twin.

As I shall not be able to find a twin among the young people, I shall have to consider the paper my twin, as it was first published the same year I was born and I shall have to be grandma to the writers, when I tell them I have 12 great-grandchildren.

Los Gatos is situated on the southeast end of Santa Clara valley, in the foot hills of the Santa Cruz mountains. The mountains are covered with beautiful verdure and trees, the oaks are all fresh and green in their new spring dress, and there are many lovely trees that bear blossoms.

The acacia has a lovely fern leaf and a beautiful yellow blossom, the pepper tree has a fern leaf and long clusters of berries. They are just coming out in color. At Christmas time we have an abundance of holly berries. On the 18th was blossom festival which is held every year at Saratoga, about six miles from here. People from far and near go, and the country is one bouquet of fruit blossoms. We call Los Gatos the gem of the foot hills. We have the best concrete bridges in the state across Los Gatos creek, which is quite a river when the mountain streams are running into it. Our main street is cemented for two or three miles. All sidewalks are cement.

My eighth birthday was April 11, and your cards would make me happy.—Mrs. Harriet F. Burwell, Los Gatos, Cal.

COPPER COIN SUPPLY IS SHORT IN EUROPE

The demand for copper in Europe has led to a shortage in small coins. "At the ticket windows of the subways in Paris," says the Railway Age Gazette, "copies have been posted of the law of April 22, 1790, which states that the buyer of an article must provide the necessary change."

Copper coins of any country are now, it is said, received in France as legal tender, and some cities have issued bills in 2-cent, 5-cent or 10-cent denominations. Many of the copper coins have gone to Germany through Switzerland. The Germans' shortage may be inferred from the statement that copper obtained in this way costs them 80 cents a pound.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Fishing.

I am a jolly little girl of 12 years. Have I a twin ? If so, write to me. I live in Patrick county, Va., near the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains. My father owns a farm on Big Dan river, which we boys and girls enjoy fishing in through the summer months. Come, dear friends, and take a fishing trip with us. I go to school about two miles from home eight months of the year.

We have a large nice school building and I am in the sixth grade. We had flag raising and an entertainment on Washington's birthday and had a grand time. We had our dear fathers and mothers with us at school that day and you know we enjoyed it.

I would like to exchange cards with the boys and girls and also would like to hear from some girl living near the Yellowstone Park, as my greatest desire is to visit there. My hobbies are reading and going to school.—Channie Anderson, Claudville, Va.

In the Black Hills.

I must tell you of the plunges at Hot Springs, S. D., in the Black Hills. The water in the deepest part is nine to ten feet deep. The shallow part is four feet deep, and the baby part is two feet deep.

Wind cave is 12 miles from town. It gets it name from the strong wind that blows in and out of the opening. The wind blows out one day or for days, and then changes , just like the winds above the ground. It is the same temperature the whole year. There are buffalos, antelope and elk in the Wind cave, National Park. The richest gold mine in the world for its size is located here. It is the "Homestake," at Lead.—Ella Phillips, Hot Springs, N. D.

Cotton.

Our chief crop here in Georgia is cotton. It is a treat to see it go through the different stages and then compressed before it is shipped. We have a cotton mill which manufactures thread and homespun. Other crops are hay, corn, oats, peanuts, sugarcane and many others.

I would enjoy hearing from B. E. of Iowa, and Smiles of Pa., as I enjoy those letters very much. As to my opinion of the movies, I go to them three or four times a week. If it were not for them, some of us would never get the opportunity to see the beautiful scenery of the other parts of the world. — Edith Knorpp, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Thank you for your note to me. I surely wish we might, and maybe we will sometime.—M. H.

Two from Coshocton.

I read Beatrice Walker's letter in the Blade. I am also a great lover of music, though I have never had a chance to take music lessons. Anna Sick and I are great friends. Would someone kindly send me the poem, "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."—Evelina Neu.

I am 16 years old, my birthday being July 26. Have I a twin? I live on a farm with my father and grandmother. I have only one sister. She is also at home. Her name is Marie. She is 20 years old. My mother died when I was but three years old.

Evelina Neu and I were schoolmates and are still great friends. My hobbies are music and sewing. I am a great lover of music, either vocal or instrumental. I do not attend school any more. I see no harm in dancing and movies.—Anna Sick, Coshocton, New York.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Elnora Kelce thanks you for cards and letters.

Mary T. Babbett, Troy, Pa., is a sick girl for whom cards are asked.

Louise Turner, West Branch, Mich., is proud of her county, Ozeman, where all kinds of grains are green, and whose waters are bottled and sold.

C. P. Jr., Saxton, Pa., has a brother nine. They have four pets, a dog, a rabbit and two cats.

Tressie and Pauline Grogg, Carl Roby and Ada Strother, Willsonburgh, W. Va.

Ralph Rothlisberger, Long's Run, is a W. Va. boy who wishes to get acquainted.

Zona Dykes, Dykes, Ky., lives with her grandfather, an old soldier, 72 on April 2. He served four years in the Civil war.

Edith Knowles, Bath, N. Y., says that Lee Carroll can't beat the N. Y. state girls at cooking. Come and try, Lee.

Elsie M. Jones, Given, Ky., would like to hear from Edna Jones of Ky. Elsie's school friend is Maggie Chambers, and they have good times together.

Addie Burke, Snowflake, Va., has a sister Edna Mae, aged four. Addie liked Frances Allen's letter.

Lola E. Offenbacher, Gaysport, O., is fond of reading. She is now engaged with the Five Little Peppers. They have a library in their school.

Lucy Wright, Eureka, W. Va., does the housework for her family, as her mother is not strong. Lucy likes to do this and to read.

Altie Jeffers, Sarcoxie, Mo., lost her mother two years ago, but her grandparents live near and she loves to visit them. Altie lives on a farm where many strawberries grow, and she enjoys picking them. She has for pets a white cat and three dolls for whom she likes to sew.

Alma Grate, Alice, O., has a pet lamb.

W. E. Street, Piedmont, O., lives about one mile from school.

Grace Humphrey, Watauga, Tenn., has finished the seventh grade.

Dorothy Grigsby, Port Alleghany, Pa., requests cards.

POETS' CORNER

Thanatopsis.

By William Cullen Bryant.

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thot
Of the last bitter hour came like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart—
Go forth, under the open sky and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice—yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; or yet in the cold ground
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee shall claim
Thy growth to be resolved to earth again,
And lost, each human race surrounding up
Thine individual being, shall thou go
To mix forever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share and treads upon. The oak
Shall send its roots abroad and pierce thy mold.
Yet not to thine eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriots of the infant world—with kings
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills,
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods — rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green—and poured round all
Of oceans gray and melancholy wasts —
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, traverse Barca's burning sands,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods,
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings—yet, the dead are there;
And millions in those solitudes since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep, the dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest, and what if thou withdraw
In silence from the living and no friend
Take notice of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glides away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed men—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side
By those who, in their turn, shall follow them.
So live that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Your Flag.

Your flag and our flag,
And how it floats today,
O'er your land and my land
And half the world away.

Blood red and rose red,
Its stripes forever gleam;
Snow white and soul white,
The good forefathers dream.

Sky blue and true blue,
With stars that beam aright,
A gloried guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag,
Oh, how much it holds,
Your heart and my heart
Secure within its folds.

Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
The red and blue and white.

The one flag, the great flag,
The flag for me and you,
Glorified, all else beside,
The red, the white and blue.

Poems Wanted.

"Men who sell that poison liquor," and Mice at Play, to Mrs. M. B. Chaffee, Rome, Pa.

The Soul of the Violin.

The Rider of the Black Horse.

"When girls wore woolen dresses and boys wore pants of tow," to W. G. Gingerich, Cocolamus, Pa.

"Let truth and wisdom guide my pen," to T. VanCamp, Sistersville, W. Va.

Beautiful Valley of Yule, to Rose E. Kerr, Aurora, Ind.

James Bird, to Mildred Orr, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Old House at Home, and The Worm of the Still, to G. W. Burns, White Hall, Ill.

Hannah Jane.

City of the Living, to Mrs. R. R. Hickox, Conneaut, O.

Going Round, to Moundsville, to Catherine Hedrick, Blue Seal Springs, W. Va.

Kentucky Belle, to L. C. Cline, Buckeye City, O.

Cumberland Crew.

Whistling in Heaven.

My Mother's Hands.

James Bird.

Ye sons of Freedom, listen to me,
And ye dauhters, too, give ear;
You a sad and mournful story
As ever was told shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenseless left the West;
We our forces quick assembled
The invaders to resist.

Tender were the words of parting,
Mothers wrung their hands and cried;
Maidens wept their swains in secret,
Fathers strove their tears to hide.
With the troops that marched to Erie
To protect our west frontiers—
Captain Thomas the commander—
Were our Kingston Volunteers.

There was one among our number,
Tall and graceful in his mien,
Firm his step, his look undaunted,
Scarce a nobler youth was seen.
One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Craved his mother's prayer once more,
Pressed his father's hand and left them
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say "Farewell, James,"
Waved her hand, but nothing spoke;
"Good-by, Bird, may Heaven protect you!"
From the rest at parting broke.
Soon they came where gallant Perry
Had assembled all his fleet,
There where gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages;
Is he in the fight, or no?
Now the cannons roar tremendous;
Dare he meet the hostile foe?
See! behold him there with Perry!
In the selfsame ship they fight:
Though his messmates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright.

But, behold! a ball has struck him;
See the crimson current flow!
"Leave the deck!" exclaimed brave Perry;
"No" cried Bird, "I will not go!
Here on deck I took my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly;
I'll stand by you, noble captain,
Till we conquer or we die."

Still he fought, all faint and bleeding,
Till the stars and stripes arose,
Victory having crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.
Then did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
No! nor to his bosom clasped he
The sweet maid his heart adored.

But there came most dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore.
Better far if Bird had perished
'Midst the battle's awful roar.
"Dearest parents," read the letter,
"This will bring sad news to you.
Do not mourn your first beloved,
Though this brings his last adieu.

"Read this letter, brother, sister,
'Tis the last you'll have from me.
I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagara."
Sad and gloomy was the morning
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast not dead to pity
But for him would heave a sigh?

See him march and bear his fetters!
Harsh they clank upon his ear;
But his step is firm and manly,
For his heart ne'er harbors fear.
Oh! he fought so brave at Erie,
Freely bled and nobly dared;
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his precious life be spared.

See! he kneels upon his coffin.
Sure his death can do no good!
Spare him! Hark! O God! they've shot him;
See his bosom stream with blood
Farewell, Bird, farewell forever.
Home and friends you'll see no more,
And your mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

Silver Threads Among the Gold.

Darling, I am growing old,
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today,
Life is fading fast away.
But, my darling, you will be
Always young and fair to me,
Yes, my darling, you will be
Always young and fair to me.

CHORUS.

Darling I am growing old,
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today,
Life is fading fast away.

When your hair is silver white
And your cheeks no longer bright
With the roses of the May,
I will kiss your lips and say
Oh, my darling, mine alone, alone,
You have never older grown,
Yes, my darling, mine alone,
You have never older grown.

Love can never more grow old.
Locks may lose their brown and gold,
Cheeks may pale and hollow grow,
But the hearts that love will know.
Never, never winters frost and chill,
Summer warmth is in them still.
Never winters frost and chill,
Summer warmth is in them still.

Love is always young and fair;
What to us is silver hair,
Faded cheeks or steps grown slow
To the hearts that beat below?
Since I kissed you, mine alone,
You have never older grown.
Since I kissed you, mine alone,
You have never older grown.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Japan in War.

I would like to know what work Japan is doing in this war. If she is one of the allied powers why is she not engaged in the fighting at present?—W. H., Liberty, Tenn.

Japan entered the present European war during August, 1914. Soon after her entrance she effected the capture of some German possessions in the far East. That seems to be as far as she has gone in actual fighting. But Japan has assisted the entente allies in other ways during the struggle. At the beginning of the war Russia was greatly hampered by lack of arms and ammunition. Russia had millions of men available for fighting, but did not possess enough arms and ammunition to make her force felt. Japan came to her assistance by turning out large amounts of war munitions which she shipped to Russia. The eastern empire has kept Russian troops supplied with plenty of ammunition so that recently the czar's power has been felt. Japan also aided in destroying any German commerce that might have been carried on in that part of the Pacific ocean.

1912 Pension Law.

Will you kindly explain the age provisions in the pension law of 1912?—A. W. C., Springfield, Mo.

In the second session of congress in 1912 a pension law was passed. It provided that any soldier or sailor who served 90 days or more during the civil war, and who had reached the age of 62 years or over, should be placed upon the pension roll. If the person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days he receives $13 per month; those serving six months receive $13.50 per month; those serving one year, $14 per month; those serving one and one-half years, $14.50 per month; those serving two years, $15 per month; two and one-half years, $15.50 per month; three years or over, $16 per month.

In case such persons has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days he receives $15 per month; six months, $15.50 per month; one year, $16 per month; one and one-half years, $16.50 per month; two years, $17 per month; two and one-half years, $18 per month; three years or over, $19 per month. A person 70 years old and who has served 90 days receives $18 per month, $19 per month for serving six months, $20 per month for one year's service, $21.50 per month for service of one and one-half years, $23 per month for two years service, $24 per month for service of two and one-half years, and $25 per month for thdee years or over.

In case such persons has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days he gets $21 per month; six months, $22.50 per month; one year, $24 per month; one and one-half years, $27 per month, and two years or over, $30 per month.

Antonio Stradivari.

Please give a biographical sketch of Antonio Stradivari in these columns.—A. A. D., Ethelfelts, Va.

Antonio Stradivari, the Italian violin maker, was born in 1649 and died in 1737. He was the pupil of Nicoli Amati, in whose employment he remained until about 1679, when he began making violins on his own account. He settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments, for tone and finish, have never yet been excelled. His improvements consisted chiefly in lowering the height of the arch of the belly, in making the four corner blocks more massive, in giving greater curvature to the middle ribs in altering the setting of the sound holes, and in making the scroll more massive and prominent. He reached his greatest perfection in his art about 1714. He also made many other kinds of musical instruments, but it is on his violins of all kinds that his fame rests.

There are many so-called Stradivari violins in existence, but few, if any of them, are genuine.

Old Stradivari made instruments from 1666 to 1737, the actual number amounting to 1,116, of which 540 violins, 12 violas and 50 violincellos are known today, while there are traces of over 100 more. Some of these old instruments have brought fabulous prices. One is said to have sold for $10,000. There is always a question, however, about the genuineness of a violin that is labeled and dated back to the time when Stradivari was making violins.

Dry Cleaning.

I would like to know the method by which clothes are dry cleaned.—E. C. W., Blainfield, O.

Different plants which make it a business of dry cleaning clothes have their own processes. Gasoline is the commodity generally used to clean by these establishments. The term, dry cleaning, signifies that the common method of washing clothes is not followed, and articles made of cloth not washable is sent to the dry cleaner instead.

One method by which grease and dirt can be removed from cloth and woolen articles is as follows: Place a cotton or woolen cloth or a piece of blotting paper under the article to be cleansed. Then rub upon the spots some pure benzine, and the grease or dirt will disappear. Be sure to place a cloth under the garment to be cleaned, otherwise a circular stain will remain which cannot be removed. The benzine drives the grease through the article to be cleaned and is absorbed by the cloth placed under it. After the spot is removed continue to rub with a dry cloth until the benzine is evaporated. This is also done to avoid a stain.

Petrograd.

Was the name of the capital of Russia changed from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, and if so, why? Please give a description of the capital.—G. J. A., Sugar Run, Pa.

When war was declared between Russia and Germany the capital of the former country was known as St. Petersburg. But as that name was of Teutonic origin the new name Petrograd was given the city.

Petrograd is located on the delta of the Neva river, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, 400 miles from Moscow. It lies over an extensive area, embracing the banks of the river bordering the mainlands, as well as numerous islands formed by many branches of the Neva. Many bridges connect the islands with the mainland and with each other. The city lies very low, on marshy land, thus rendering it very unhealthful. It also subjects it to disastrous inundations. Two hundred canals obviate this condition somewhat, as they receive the surplus water, due to heavy gales and the melting of the ice and snow in the spring. Great forests extend to the very confines of the town in one direction, while marshy bogs are characteristic everywhere. All the streets are spacious, but many are poorly paved. The main buildings are generally erected on wooden piles in large plots.

Russian Revolution.

Please tell something about the revolution that took place in Russia in 1905.—R. A. H., Springs, N. Y.

At the close of the war with Japan, and just before peace was declared, the entire country of Russia was in a state of political ferment and almost anarchic disturbance. There were strikes, mutinies, assassinations, mass meetings, demonstrations and petitions asking for representative government, liberty of assembly, speech and person. The bureaucracy continued its policy of repression, imprisonment and exile, many peaceable demonstrations turning into scenes of massacre as a result. One of the notable massacres was that of St. Petersburg on January 18, 1905, headed by Father Gapon who was privately hanged for treachery by his own party later. In the provinces disturbances broke out, the educated and professional classes joining with the industrial and agricultural masses in the demand for representative government.

In the Caucasus the Armenians and Tartars engaged in a civil war. The diet in Finland refused to recognize the imperial decrees, and the governor-general and procurator-general were assassinated. On February 17, 1905, at Moscow, the governor-general, Grand Duke Serge, uncle of the czar, was killed by an anarchist's bomb. In March, the czar issued a manifesto again ignoring the popular demand for a national assembly, and a general strike of workmen was ordered throughout the country. The result was a rescript, promising a legislative assembly, being published the same day. At Easter religious freedom was conferred on over 52,000,000 subjects of many faiths, giving equal rights with the orthodox — to Old Believers, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists and Mohammedans. After being urged by a congress assembled at Moscow, the czar issued a manifesto on August 19, creating an elective state council or duma, and regulations for elections to the duma were submitted. On September 25 another cognress at Moscow criticized the national duma as not national representation in the true sense of the word and declared that representation should be on a national and not a class basis, the election of representatives being by universal and direct suffrage.

In October the whole country was in a state of passive revolt, and the government had to accede to the desired reforms on account of an organized strike on railways, gas and electric lighting plants and other large industries, called to enforce purely political demands. On October 30 the czar signed a constitution and appointed Count Witte as prime minister of a responsible ministry.

Rex Beach.

I would like to have you publish a brief biography of Rex Beach.—F. S. S., Rupert, Idaho.

Rex (Ellingwood) Beach, the American author, was born in Atwood, Mich., on September 1, 1877. His parents were Henry Walter and Eva Eunice Canfield Beach. Young Beach was educated at Rollins college in Winter Park, Fla., 1891 to 1896; Chicago College of Law, 1896 to 1897; and Kent College of Law at Chicago, 1899 to 1900. In 1907 he married Edith Crater. Beach has been a contributor to magazines. He is the author of Pardners, The Spoilers, The Barrier, The Silver Horde, Going Some, The Ne'er Do Well, The Net and The Iron Trail. With Paul Armstrong he produced the play, Going Some, and with James McArthur, the play called The Spoilers.

Engraving.

How do newspapers reprint pictures from original photos?—M. M. K., Sardis, Ohio.

When a newspaper wishes to reproduce a picture in one of its issues an engraving or "cut" of the original photograph is first made in the engraving department. This work is very particular, a certain process being followed by which another photograph of the original photo is taken and either enlarged or reduced, according to the size of the picture wanted in the paper. Acids are then employed in making a zinc etching or halftone of the photograph. These acids eat into that part of the zinc to be eliminated, leaving only the outline and body of the picture on the zinc: This zinc is known as the "cut." It is a negative of the original picture engraved on zinc. It is then mounted on a metal base and made up in the paper the same height as the type. A stereotype plate is made of the entire page, including the cut, and when on the press and inked the cut makes its imprint on the white paper the same as the type.

Harold Bell Wright.

Please give a sketch of the life of Harold Bell Wright in this department.—W. H. D., Warren, Okla.

Harold Bell Wright, the author, was born in Rome, N. Y., May 4, 1872. He studied two years in the preparatory department of Hiram college. In 1899 he married Frances E. Long, of Buffalo. From 1887 to 1892 he was a painter and decorator, and from the latter year until 1897 he engaged in painting landscapes. Wright entered the ministry in 1897, being pastor of the Christian church in Pierce City, Mo. He later was pastor of churches of the same denomination in Pittsburg, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lebanon, Mo., and Redlands, Cal. He retired from the ministry in 1908. He is the author of That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Calling of Dan Matthews, The Uncrowned King, The Winning of Barbara Worth, etc.

U. S. Navy.

Please give the number of warships, torpedo boats and other classes of boats now in the United States navy.—L. H. M., Troupsburg, N. Y.

The navy of the United States consists of 40 battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 4 second class cruisers, 16 third class cruisers, 19 torpedo boats, 5 double turret monitors, 4 single turret monitors, 22 gunboats, 8 converted gunboats, 8 special type gunboats, 68 destroyers and 59 submarines. Some of these ships are now in the process of construction and others have the designs ready. With the submarines now authorized this part of the fleet will be increased to 77 vessels.

Marriage of Cousins.

What states prohibit first cousins from marrying each other? If a mother of a boy is my first cousin would the boy be my first or second cousin?—T. M., Marshalltown, Ia.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void. Cousins could go from one state where their marriage was forbidden to another, where permitted, and be married.

The boy is your second cousin.

Newspaper Subscriptions.

Can a publisher collect for a paper which is accepted after the subscription has expired?—D. A. R., Parkersburg, W. Va.

The editor or publisher of a newspaper cannot collect or enforce payment for it after the period of subscription has run out. It was formerly the rule that if a person continued to receive or take the paper from the office after the subscription had expired, he would have to pay for it, but that is not the rule now.

Government Mints.

I would like to have this department please tell me where the government mints are located.—J. V. H., Purgitsville, W. Va.

The mints conducted by the United States government are located at New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver. There is also one at Carson City which is equipped as an assay office.

Hydrophobia Causes.

Please explain the cause of dogs becoming afflicted with hydrophobia.—M. N. W., Daneton, Ala.

Rabies or hydrophobia is an acute infectious disease, transmitted from animal to animal, or from animal to man by the bite of the rabid individual or by direct inoculation. It is not known to be transmitted or contracted in any other manner. The dog is the animal affected most commonly, although all the canine and feline races suffer from it more than other species, and cattle, sheep, dogs and horses are often attacked.

Because of the tendency of dogs to bite each other the disease occurs with greater frequency with them. The cause of the rabies exists in the rabies, spinal cord and saliva of the infected animal. The popular opinion that hydrophobia cases are found more frequently in the summer days is not founded on facts. Authorities say that rabid dogs are nearly, if not quite, as numerous in winter and early spring as in summer.

Miscellaneous.

L. R. S., Delphia, Mont.—Theodore Roosevelt was married twice. He married Alice Hathaway on October 27, 1880, and she died on February 14, 1884. He then married Edith Kermit on December 2, 1886.

J. H. L., Ghent, W. Va.—Communicate with the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and ask them for a bulletin on road construction.

F. H., Burlington, Mich.—If the intent of making out a deed, less than the cost of the property transferred, is to evade paying higher revenue tax it must be against the law.

M. S. B., Fon du Lac, Wis.—Confederate veterans do not receive pensions from the United States government.

P. G. F. P., Alicia, Ark.—As we have no history of Wisconsin we are unable to tell you anything of the life of the man who died when 141 years old.

F. P. B., Leonardsburg, Ohio.—The highest point in the state of Ohio is in Logan county, in the western part of the state, which has an altitude of 1,540 feet. The lowest point is on the shore of the Ohio river, near Cincinnati.

B. B. A., Elizabeth, Ind.—When you apply for a copyright on a musical composition a copy of that part which you wish copyrighted must be sent to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

C. G., New London, Wis.—You break the rules of this deparment by asking more than one question at a time.

J. F., Ogema, Wis. — We have no references containing information of the ancestors of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

J. P. Z., Muscatine, Iowa.—You had better see some book dealer for the information you want concerning works on astronomy.

P. H. H., Forest City, N. C. — We don't know which Palmer you mean. David J. Palmer, a G. A. R. veteran, who has held office in that organization, lives in Iowa.

F. C. A., Collins, O.—An article on the national hymn of this country was published in this department on March 16.

E. D., Minerva, N. Y.—We don't think you can do that, but you had better consult a lawyer.

J. B., Allegany, N. Y.—We cannot answer such a question concerning law, as it is not of general interest and is a technical question.

L. M., Henry, Ill., and W. P., New Brighton, Pa.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the answer to your question.

HERE IS LIST OF CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

The chief justices of the United States beginning with the first and continuing to the present day, have been as follows: John Jay, 1789-1795; John Rutledge, 1795, for one term of the court, but was not confirmed by the senate; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796-1799; John Marshall, 1801-1835; Roger B. Taney, 1836-1864; Salmon P. Chase, 1864-1873; Morrison R. Waite, 1874-1888; Melville W. Fuller, 1888-1910; Edward D. White, 1910.

HEAR ABOUT ALASKA'S NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM

Frank Carpenter Tells Blade Readers More About Alaska's Enormous Resources.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER
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Anchorage, Alaska.

I have come from Sunrise to Anchorage. Sunrise is the little log cabin mining settlement on the northern end of the Kenai peninsula. Anchorage is the frontier town of cabins and tents that has grown up at the mouth of Ship creek, on the mainland at the beginning of the new construction of Uncle Sam's railroad. The railway really begins at Seward at the southern coast of the Kenai peninsula, but its tracks for 72 miles will be those of the Alaska Northern, which Uncle Sam has bought ready-built. This runs across the peninsula to the head of Turnagain Arm, not far from Sunrise, and there will be 15 or 20 miles to construct from there on to Anchorage. The work now under way is to go up Matanuska valley to the coal fields and northward through the Susitna valley to Fairbanks, which, as the crow flies, is almost 400 miles from where I am writing.

The Reason for It.

The reason for Anchorage is the railroad construction, and it sprang into being when the President, as Aladdin, rubbed the rusty old lamp of congress and wished for that appropriation of $35,000,000 for railroads in Alaska. The town will be the nearest port to the Matanuska coal fields, and when navigation in Cook inlet is open, which is from five to seven months of the year, it will have, perhaps, the bulk of the coal trade. For the rest of the time it will go on to Seward. It is for this reason that the people here expect a big city at Anchorage. They look forward to it as a smelting and manufacturing center, as well as a great commercial port, and are already talking of it at the financial heart of Alaska.

The people of Seward are jealous of Anchorage. They claim that their port will be the only real city of the southern end of the railroad, for the reason that Resurrection bay is free of ice all the year round and that ships can land there at any hour of the year. All steamers coming to Anchorage have to go several hundred miles further. They must come up Cook inlet, which is a great bay on the west of the peninsula extending about 200 miles into the land. The inlet, in places, is upward of 50 miles wide, but it narrows at the northern end, and is only a few miles across in Knik arm, where Anchorage is situated. The lower part of the inlet, owing to the warm Japanese current, is open throughout the year. The upper part freezes along in October or November, and for a great part of the winter ships cannot come in. The place is one of high tides. The sea rises from 45 to 65 feet in the arms of the inlet, and it rushes in twice a day in a wall forming a bore of somewhat the same nature as those in the Bay of Fundy or in the Hoogly river, up which one goes to Calcutta.

When the Tide Comes In.

I had some experience with the tide in coming from Sunrise to Anchorage. We had to leave when the waters were high, and this was not until midnight. Our boat was a launch about 18 feet in length, with a 12-horsepower gasoline engine taking up the whole of the center. There were bench seats around the side and only a canvas for cover. The owner of the boat was a German storekeeper of Sunrise, and the engineer was his son, a boy of 18. The man refused to go unless he got at least $30, but we managed to drum up seven passengers, consisting of myself, Mr. George Parks, of the government land office, and five prospectors.

The distance we made was something like 100 miles. It took us about eight hours to go, and the German was over six days coming back. We rode out of Turnagain Arm to Fire island, and lay there for an hour, to avoid the rough water. We then came on through Knik Arm to Ship creek, and had to wait several hours before the tide rose so that we could land. This was so, notwithstanding our boat drew but three feet of water. We might have taken a dory and tramped to the shore through the mud, but the mud here is of a blue glacial clay and as sticky as glue. It is almost impossible to walk through it. The steamers usually anchor some distance from shore, and all freight is landed in lighters taken in by tugboats. The government wharf is high up on piles, and there are platforms a little below the floors of the warehouses upon which the lighters are anchored. They come in when the tide is high, and as it falls are upheld by the platforms, so they can be unloaded at leisure. The warehouses are of boards. They are large, and are packed full of supplies.

Sprang Up in a Night.

But let me give you some pictures of this new city which has sprung up in a night at the end of Uncle Sam's railroad. Ship Creek has built up here a low valley perhaps two or three thousand feet wide and bordered on each side by steep bluffs. The tops of the bluffs are comparatively level, and they run far back into the country. The land was originally covered with woods and the new settlements have been cut out of the trees. The lowlands near the creek have been reserved by the government for the use of the railroad, and they will be the site of the freight yards and terminals. The bluff to the right, as you face the town from the sea, is where the new city is now going up. It contains the homes and business establishments of the settlement. The bluff on the left is the official residence section. It has many pretty cottages built in the groves and reminds one a little of a summer resort. It will probably look different as winter comes on.

It is easy to see the enormous work that has already been done in starting the railroad. The lowlands, which are to be used for government terminals, were a dense forest carpeted with arctic moss which in places was several feet deep. The trees had to be cut and the stumps taken out. The moss was burned away and the ground smoothed up for the tracks and the buildings. The whole of this section is now covered with tracks. There are great piles of lumber standing about here and there. Ties are laid up like cord wood and there are steel beams and rafters and all sorts of structural material. There are piles of steel rails. The machinery from Panama has begun to arrive and locomotives and steam shovels are standing about. A great deal of dredging will have to be done to make the harbor fit for the railroad, and some of the Panama dredges will probably be brought to Ship Creek.

Not Much on Looks.

There are a number of government buildings on this lowland. All are of a temporary nature, the big machine shops and other structures being left for the future. The offices of the commission are in a mean little two-story frame house, which is 30 feet wide and perhaps 50 feet high. The second floor is reached by a stairway outside. It may have cost as much as $500, but would be dear at that price. Nearby is the log messhouse at which the railway hands eat. Many of the government clerks have their meals there. I know Capt. Edes does, and that it costs him the same as the track men, which is 33 cents a meal. The government stables are not far from the messhouse. They are great tents hundreds of feet long in which rude stalls of poles have been made for the horses. Adjoining them are stacks of hay and other horse feed under cover. The government has a commissary in connection with this part of the town. It sells all sorts of provisions and other merchandise on much the same terms as at Panama. One of the best looking buildings is the hospital. It is of two stories and is made of logs. It stands near the harbor facing Knik Arm.

And now let us visit the town on the bluffs. People began to settle here before the government came, and they built hundreds of tents and shacks where the railroad tracks are. The engineers changed the site of the town to the highlands. They set aside a tract of 340 acres for the town site, and plotted out streets and lots, leaving certain squares for schools and municipal buildings. They cut the trees from 100 acres and cleared the streets and roads so they were fit for use. They then sold the lots at auction subject to the cost of the clearing, each lot being assessed from $10 to $20 for the work upon it and the street in front. This was done about the middle of last July. At that time the site of the whole town was on fire, stumps and logs were everywhere burning. The arctic moss was ablaze and it was impossible to go over the country without burning your boots.

How First Lots Sold.

A little later the first auction was held and the first lots were sold. Six hundred and fifty-five were disposed of the first week and they brought in $150,000. About a month later another auction sale netted $20,000, and since then there have been others, which have resulted in the sale of a large part of the town site. The total number of lots is 1,407, and the number set aside for the city and government reservations is 93.

The streets are 60 feet wide and the alleys 20 feet. About one-third of the town site has been cleared, and this includes something like seven miles of streets and roadways.

Come with me to the third floor of the hotel, near the bluff, at the western end of Anchorage, and look at the city as it lies here today. The town is only a few months old and it is still in the tent and shack stage. There are stumps everywhere black with the smoke and the burning. Here and there men are splitting the stumps and digging them out by the roots. Building is going on everywhere. At our left are a dozen tents and as many log cabins, some roofed with boards and others with canvas. Many of the white tents have board walls.

Now turn your head and face the main street. It is 80 feet wide and frame buildings and tents now line it on both sides for more than a mile. That little cottage half way down the north side is the city postoffice, and the tent across the way with the auctioneer's stand outside it is the city hall, where the mayor holds forth. The mayor is Mr. A. J. Moore, who is connected with the United States land office, and who has had to do with plotting the city and selling the lots. On both sides of the main street hundreds of houses and tents are scattered here and there throughout the stumps. There are side streets with stores upon them, and carpenters and cabinet makers have their shops with pretentious signs over them.

All Kinds of Business.

All kinds of business have already started. Right near us is a new clothing store. It is a one-story shed with trousers, coats and long rubber boots hanging by nails to the wall. The white canvas sign in front is so big that it covers half of the building, hiding the roof. A little farther on is a mattress factory, consisting of a tent, with a stovepipe running high above the canvas. The tent has a board floor, and the mattresses are piled high upon it. There is no front to the tent, and the dust blows in on the goods.

A little farther on is a jewelry establishment, half tent and half house, and down that street at the side is a big queensware store, with crockery and all sorts of porcelain piled up outside. There are dry goods stores and drug stores and stores selling notions. There are many provision stores and hardware stores and stores that sell books and newspapers. The town has a printing office, and it will soon have a newspaper.

Among the most interesting of the signs are those over the lodging houses and restaurants. The hotel where I stop is the White House. It is a two-story frame building, covered with one coat of white paint. It belongs to Mother White and its 20 rooms are all filled, and there are cots in the halls. A little farther on is "Christ's Hotel," and down the street is "Murray's Lodging House." The latter is a big tent filled with bunks, which are built one over the other, like the berths of a sleeping car. Next door to that is a quick-lunch stand, while farther on is the "Two Girls Waffle House," where I often get breakfast.

The "Two Girls" are brighteyed, rosy-cheeked, plump young women from Seattle, who came to Anchorage when the town was first started and opened an eating place on the flats. When the town was moved to the hills they put their house on a wagon and dropped it down here. At this writing it consists of one room, not over seven by ten feet in size, with a kitchen and shed at the back. In the front is a rude counter, covered with an oilcloth, at which the customers sit. There is room for just eight, but the counter is always filled at mealtime, and there are often men waiting outside. One of the girls cooks the meals, while the other waits on the table and takes in the cash. They will serve you an order of waffles, hot from the griddle, with good butter and sirup and a cup of coffee on the side, for 25 cents, or if you will, you may have ham and eggs and coffee for a half dollar. The food is so delicious that the girls have made good, and they are now building a good-sized eating room on their new lot, farther down street.

Women in Business.

There are many other women in business at Anchorage. Same are typewriters, others clerks in the stores, and some have stores of their own. There is a woman barber on Fourth street, and one of the best dry goods and notion establishments is kept by a girl under 30, whose hair is as red as the brightest goods on her shelves. She is pretty. Another young lady has come here from Mendota, Ill., to open a millinery establishment. She lives at my hotel. She tells me she pined for the life of the north, and that she has upward of a thousand dollars' worth of supplies on the way. Another of the guests is a trained nurse, who came from a hospital in Philadelphia, and we have other business women as well.

The owner of the "White House" is a business woman, who is known everywhere throughout the northwest. It is Mother White, who has had roadhouses on Cook Inlet and at Sunrise, at Hope, and at Gacier, and at other well known mining camps. It was Mrs. White's daughter, popularly known as "Babe" White, who drove the first spike for the railroad, and Babe was, I think, the first white child born in this region.

First White Woman.

Mrs. White was the first white woman to settle on the norehern shores of Cook inlet. She came to Alaska 20 years ago, as the wife of a sea captain, who was then sailing as far north as Bering sea. She and her husband settled on the shores of Cook inlet, and Mrs. White had the first store and roadhouse in that region. She made the first American flag that was ever floated north of that inlet. It was shortly after she had established her trading station. She wanted a flag to show her patriotism and also to signal the ships. In her stock of goods she had plenty of white and blue cloth, but looked in vain for red for the stripes. At last one day she saw an Indian woman passing, who had on a red petticoat. She called to her and bought the petticoat, and that made the stripes.

Mrs. White did well on Cook inlet. Her store paid. She started a fish cannery and saltery, and she tells me that she put up 2,000 barrels of salt fish in one year. She says she also made money in mining and at one time could have retired and lived on her principal. Later, she lost in her mining operations, and she then went outside and opened a little store in Chicago, in which city her daughter was educated. She has now come back to Alaska and is doing well.

Anchorage is less than a year old, but it already has its social life and amusements. On the hill, to the north, is a tennis court, and down in the government reservation is a baseball park, so made that it can be flooded and turned into a skating rink during the winter. The town has its parties and dances, and on the last Fourth of July it held a baseball match, in which a team made up of the girls competed with one formed of the boys. The town has its commercial club, with something like 200 members, and this consists of women as well as of men. I attended one of the meetings. The people were enthusiastic and they seemed unanimous in their votes for municipal improvements, such as telephones, electric lights and better means of protection from fires. They are all democratic, and, so far, the best of civic spirit seems to prevail.

JESS WILLARD SAYS "TAKE NUXATED IRON"

If you want plenty of 'stay there' Strength and Endurance and Health and Muscles like mine"

A hitherto untold Secret of his Great Victories over Jack Johnson and Frank Moran

Ordinary Nuxated Iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

I consider that plenty of iron in my blood is the secret of my great strength, power and endurance.

Jess Willard

SPECIAL NOTE—Dr. E. Sauer, a well known physician who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, has been specially employed to make a thorough investigation into the real secret of the great strength, power and endurance of Jess Willard, and the marvelous value of nuxated iron as a strength builder.

NEW YORK—Upon being interviewed at his apartment in the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Willard said: "Yes, I have a chemist with me to study the value of different foods and products as to their power to produce great strength and endurance, both of which are so necessary in the prize ring. On his recommendation, I have often taken nuxated iron and I have particularly advocated the free use of iron by all those who wish to obtain great physical and mental power. Without it I am sure that I should never have been able to whip Jack Johnson so completely and easily as I did, and while training for my bout with Frank Moran, I regularly took nuxated iron, and I am certain that it was a most important factor in my winning so easily." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Willard's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old, and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 careworn and nearly all in. Now, at 50, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started these diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, as they only save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athelete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray while many another has gone to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nerve-run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in from four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.—Adv.

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You—FREE—From PAWNEE BILL

Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK will tell you how I made friends with Indians and how I was made White Chief of the Pawnee Tribe. It tells my experiences with Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Spotted Tail, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse and other famous Chiefs, and about the Indian Princess, Standing Holy. Besides telling you about my many narrow, thrilling escapes in the wild, woolly west and my wonderful experience while traveling all over the world with my famous Wild West Show, I'll tell you how you can get a fine, big Jarl pony absolutely free of charge. So send me your name right away.

This is "PAWNEE BILL" Write PAWNEE BILL, 410 Pawnee Street, Topeka, Kansas

Piano! Absolutely!! Free!!! Our Way to Advertise

FREE New Upright PIANO FREE

The person having no piano in their home sending us the neatest correct answer will receive absolutely Free, a New Upright Piano. Write your name and address plainly and mail today, as your answer must reach us not later than June 1, 1916.

Haggerty-Cook Co., Inc., Manufacturers—Distributors Pianos and Player Pianos 802 Liberty St., WARREN, PENNA.

DIRECTIONS

Take any number, from one to fifteen, place in the squares so when added together, vertically, horizontally and diagonally, the total will be 27

No number can be used more than twice.

12		
	9	
		6

DO IT NOW!

GIRLS MARRIED or UNMARRIED can get a $400 Piano and $400 Furniture Outfit FREE by my new easy plan; also Diamond Rings, Fur Sets, Gold Watches, etc. Address Honor Bright, 59 American Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. GIRLS

Pain Paint

Send 50c in stamps and we will mail you a bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.

R. L. WOLCOTT & SON, 59 Wolcott Bldg., New York

MUTT AND JEFF If You Want News From the Front You Have to go to Rear

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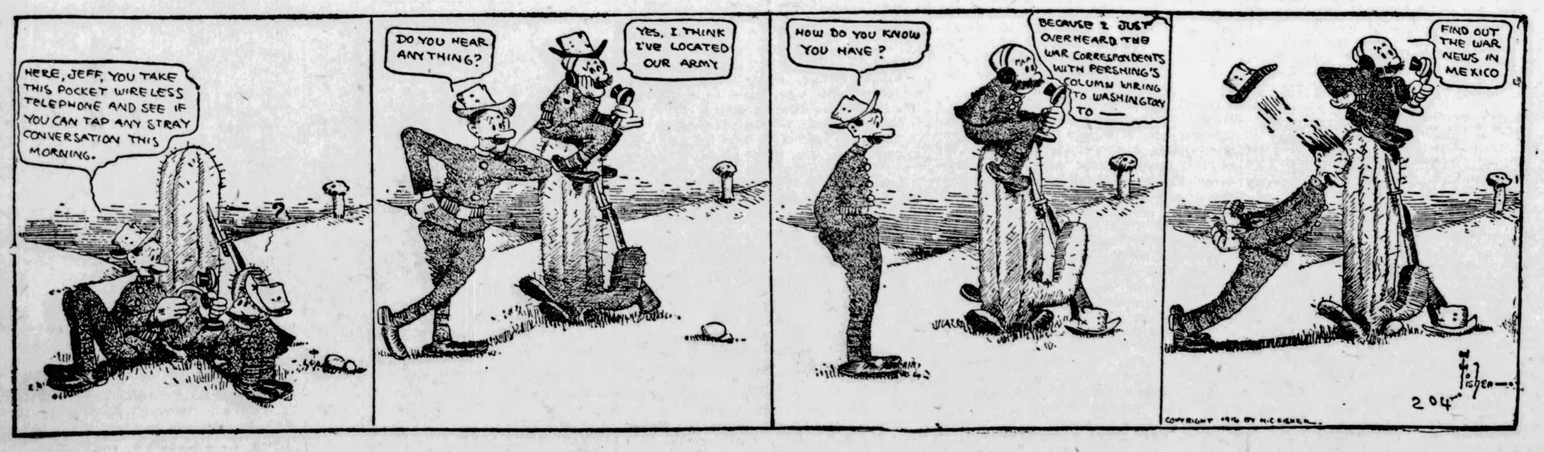
By "Bud" Fisher


HERE, JEFF, YOU TAKE THIS POCKET WIRELESS TELEPHONE AND SEE IF YOU CAN TAP ANY STRAY CONVERSATION THIS MORNING.
DO YOU HEAR ANYTHING?
YES, I THINK I'VE LOCATED OUR ARMY
HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE?
BECAUSE I JUST OVERHEARD THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS WITH PERSHING'S COLUMN WIRING TO WASHINGTON TO ——
FIND OUT THE WAR NEWS IN MEXICO
204
COPYRIGHT 1916 BY H.C. FISHER

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

The exact cause of rheumatism is unknown, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no remedy has been found which is a specific in all cases. In fact the literature of rheumatism shows that there are but few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the hands of one observer we find that a certain drug has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same remedy to be a great disappointment. All physicians however agree that every method of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system and Dr. W. S. Schultze expresses the opinion of thousands of practitioners when he says that anti-kamnia tablets should be given preference over all other remedies for the relief of the pain in all forms of rheumatism. These tablets can be purchased in any quantity. They are also unsurpassed in headaches, neuralgias and all pain. Ask for A-K Tablets.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

The most conspicuous of our southern constellation now in the heavens is the beautiful Leo, now only a little way past the meridian and very high up in the south. The reader will have no difficulty in tracing out this beautiful star group, especially as no other conspicuous stars are near it. Its first six stars form a very perfect outline of a sickle; the handle portion forms the head and foreleg of the lion, the end of the tail being at A, Fig. 1. This is one of the few constellations whose stars form an outline even faintly suggesting the object for which they are named.

The May Stars.

At the beginning of the month the planet Mars is just without the blade of the sickle, but as the days go by this deeply reddish planet may easily be seen to be quite rapidly moving eastward, so that by May 20 it apparently forms an additional star to even more clearly mark out the handle, and by May 24 it will pass north of the bright star Regulus, at B. The two bright objects will then form an interesting figure as they are seen shining together in the field of a small telescope.

Having become familiar with the important Leo, the observer should next turn farther eastward and trace the outlines of the very interesting summer group, Virgo, which extends from Leo almost all the way to the Scorpion; the last group is the brightest and most striking of all the summer constellations.

The groups Leo and Virgo are both of immense antiquity. Some astronomers believe that they were thus named 15,000 years ago when the Vernal Equinox was at V, Fig. 1, and when as the sun passed through this region the Egyptian harvest occurred. Possibly the well-known Sphinx, which represents the Virgin's head on the Lion's body, commemorates the life-giving, annual inundation of the Nile, which occurs while the sun is passing through, or the Lion, and afterward Virgo.

Virgo has been represented from the earliest times as a maiden bearing in the left hand a spike of wheat (marked by the blue Spica, at C, Fig. 1), while some of the very earliest zodiacs which have been preserved she holds in her right hand a distaff, formed of a beautiful, filmy cloud of stars at D, known to us in these later days as the Coma constellation of the Maiden's hair.

The sun passes through Leo during August and early September, and thus both groups, the Sickle and the Wheat-bearing Maiden, are very intimately associated with our harvest days. But Virgo alone is the reigning group of the late summer days:

"Virgin, August! come in thy regal state

Figure 2.—The region above Virgo. Each star marked D is a double star, while each star marked V is a variable. N indicates a nebula and S a star cluster. Many of these are beautiful objects in telescopes.

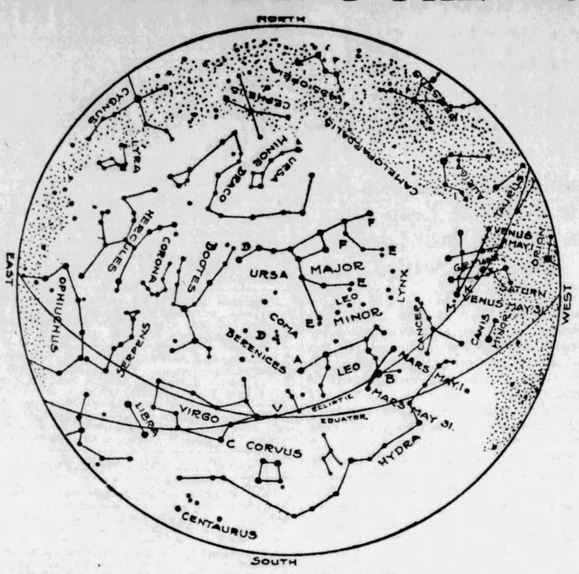


Figure 1.—The Constellations at 9 p. m. May 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold the east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

With soft majestic grace and brow serene;
Though the fierce Lion's reign is overpast,
The summer's heat is all thine own as yet,
And all untouched thy robe of living green
By the rude fingers of the northern blast."

The legends connected with our many star figures are usually interesting and often very beautiful. They also help us to realize how for so very many centuries men have looked upon and thought about the same beautiful constellations which shine in our heavens today. Thus in early Greek mythology Virgo was also a maiden who hanged herself in grief at the death of her father, and who was placed in the sky with Bootes and Procyon as attendants. The figure is the oldest purely allegorical representation of innocence and virtue.

And when the observer has traced out the very long and winding Water Snake (now in its best position for observation of the entire year) and the two little constellations of the Cup and the Crow above it, he is reminded of the legend of how the black bird was sent for a cup of water by Phoebus Apollo, and returned after a long time with only a water snake in his mouth, and attempted to deceive the god by false excuses. He was, therefore, condemned to remain always in the sky with a snake and an empty cup nearby as evidences of his guilt. Hydra, however, in far earlier times symbolized the winding course of the moon, and on the Euphrates, 3,000 years ago, it was identified with the source of the Fountains of the Great Deep.

Learning the Constellations.

Above Leo and Virgo, the reader will have but very little difficulty in tracing out the Great Bear, which now rides in the highest point of the heavens. The head and shoulders are at F, three of the paws are at E, and the long tail extends to D. Below this are the well-marked groups of Corona, Bootes and Herculis.

To trace out and become entirely familiar with these few constellations will take the observer but a short while on any pleasant, moonless, May evening. And having done this, he will have learned nearly half the area of the visible Spring sky. To become familiar with all of the brighter stars is, in fact, far less difficult than is thought by most people; two or three evening's observation is all that is required, and this pleasurable study (aside from being most interesting and porfitable in itself) is a most wise preliminary prepartion for a more detailed exploration of the heavens with a small telescope.

The Planets in May.

Mercury enters the evening sky on May 3, and on May 12 it reaches its greatest distance east of the sun. For a few days before and after this date it may easily be detected shining in the twilight glow for nearly two hours after sunset. It should be looked for in the northwest only a short distance above a point of the horizon which is a little farther toward the north than the point at which the sun was seen to set.

In the telescope it will be seen to be a beautiful little, brightly shining world, its shape the same as that of the moon when half full. Having found it while it is in this most favorable position, the observer can follow it for several days and see it rapidly changing into a narrow crescent as it draws nearer the sun's rays. It will finally withdraw from the evening sky on June 3.

Venus is by far the brightest and most striking object now in the heavens. No one who turns toward the western sky in the early evening can fail to have his attention arrested by this exceedingly brilliant evening star. On May 1, it will be seen to occupy the position H, Fig. 1, a little to the east of the horns of the Bull, but as the weeks go by it will move rapidly eastward, almost crossing Gemini, until by May 31 it will attain the position K. This eastward motion, in which the planet has continued for so many months, will, however, soon cease. On June 11 the planet will reach the position M, and will then begin to run rapidly toward the west. It will finally pass to the right of the sun and leave the evening sky on July 3.

At present the planet is wonderfully brilliant and so high in the heavens that it sets far in the northwest so late as seven hours after sunset. It attains its greatest brilliancy on May 27, at which time it will shine with no less than 120 times the brightness of a first magnitude star.

No observer who possesses a small telescope should fail to study Venus from time to time during the present month. He will see its shape change rapidly to that of a narrow crescent, as more and more of the night side of the planet is turned toward us, and he may even at times detect the faint illuminations sometimes seen on this darkened hemisphere, and which are probably caused by auroras in the night skies of our sister world. He will also see that the line of division between the dark and the sun-lit part of the planet is by no means a sharp line, but that it fades gradually in some places and is irregular in others. This is the twilight on Venus, and tells us clearly that this world is surrounded by a heavy atmosphere.

Venus in its eastward motion will pass Saturn on the forenoon of May 24. It will again pass Saturn, this time during its westward motion, on June 22. The approach of the two planets will be much closer at the latter conjunction than at the former one.

Mars is moving eastward into Leo, and is still a conspicuous object in the heavens, though its distance away is now so great that it is not a very satisfactory object in the telescope.

Jupiter is in the morning sky, rising one hour and 10 minutes before the sun on May 1, and two hours and 30 minutes before sunrise on May 31. It has not yet, however, sufficiently emerged from the sun's rays to be in very favorable position for observation.

Saturn is near the middle of the constellation Gemini, sufficiently high above the ground to be very well viewed in the early evening. The rings are well opened out, and these with its brighter moons make it one of the most interesting of all objects in the telescope. This is the last month of the present year, however, during which Saturn can be satisfactorily observed in the early evening.

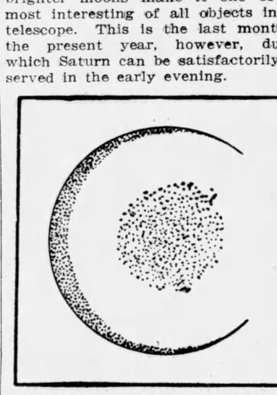


Figure 3.—Appearance of the planet Venus when nearly between the earth and sun. The great prolongation of the horns and the very irregular terminator shows clearly that Venus has a dense atmosphere. The dim light on the ball of the planet is probably of an auroral nature.

SIR ROGER TELLS OF FOILED PLOT

Relates to British Officials Details of Ill-Starred Scheme.

London, April 28.—During a long quiz by British officials yesterday, Sir Roger Casement, Irish plotter captured as he was landing on the Irish coast Sunday night from a German submarine, told a long story, baring many details of the conspiracy to promote an Irish uprising.

While other versions of the filibustering expedition have been put out, officials have learned from Sir Roger that he was brought to Ireland in a submarine. This underwater craft left the German port about the same time that the supposedly neutral arms-laden ship started out on its bold journey from a Norwegian port. The ship was a 1,100-ton steamer with one funnel.

Manned by Germans.

She flew the Norwegian flag and was manned entirely by a crew of Germans. In some mysterious way she apparently had been loaded in Norwegian waters with arms and ammunition for the prospective rebels. She got through the British patrols until off the Irish coast, where she was engaged by a British vessel which had been on the lookout for her, and sunk. The entire German crew is now in London.

While the fake neutral, which bore the Norwegian name of Aud, with her holds full of guns and ammunition, was picking her way at considerable distance off the coast, Sir Roger, with two co-conspirators, both Irishmen, were being taken ashore from the German submarine. They were the only ones of the entire expedition who were not Germans.

Get Sir Roger.

The guards allowed the rowboat to get almost to shore before they swooped down upon it. None of the captives offered resistance. A dramatic scene ensued as the five prisoners stepped on to Irish soil. One of the British officials thought he recognized Sir Roger and, scrutinizing him keenly, asked if he did not happen to be Sir Roger Casement.

"I am Sir Roger Casement," replied the Irishman without the quiver of an eyelash, but with a half choked voice.

"How do you happen to be coming from a German submarine?" asked the official. "That's for you to find out," snapped the Irish plotter.

Sir Roger with the two other Irishmen, whose names have not been revealed, together with the two Germans, was taken hurriedly to England.

In the meantime the so-called Aud, trying to carry out her part in the plot, succeeded in getting far down the southwest coast—considerably further than the landing place of Sir Roger and his fellow conspirators—and had turned her nose toward shore as if to try a landing, when British war craft loomed ahead of her. The Aud was promptly sunk, but the British rescued her crew of 22.

When Sir Roger was questioned today he glibly informed the officials that the Aud was loaded with all the arms she could carry. Asked what was the quantity of guns and ammunition, he replied:

"Well, we expected to be able to arm 100,000 Irishmen." He gave the officials to understand that while the Aud did not carry enough for arming the entire 100,000, it was expected that as soon as the ship had unloaded she would return to Norway and get more.

DON'T SUFFER ANY LONGER -- READ THIS

Doctors Find Simple Treatment Brings Relief.

In the last few months many hundreds of sufferers from neuralgia, headaches, insomnia, indigestion, nausea, bad blood, and general depression have experienced remarkable progress in shaking off their ills and protecting themselves against further troubles. This is how it came about. For years and years it was thought that the illnesses recorded above were independent maladies and that after they had reached a certain point they were practicably incurable. It remained, however, for medical science to discover that in a great percentage of cases these ills could be traced to what is known as auto-intoxication. The cause of auto-intoxication was found to be neglect of the bowels or advanced stages of constipation. It was found also by the doctors that if the bowels could be restored to their healthul condition the chances were greatly in favor of a remedy of the ills which caused so much suffering. But experience showed that drugs and cathartics would not cause the desired results because drugs and cathartics often make the illness worse after giving only temporary relief. Very often, also, drugs and cathartics formed habits that were worse than the original illness. It is a curious thing that at the same time a number of doctors in different countries found that White Mineral Oil was just the medium of treatment that they had been looking for. They found that White Mineral Oil relieves the body of many of its ills by restoring the bowels to their normal healthy working order, that it lubricates the system and is a general health promotor of inestimable value. At first White Mineral Oil was available only in small quantities, but now it can be secured by the gentral public under the name of Lubriol, and it is under this name that you may be assured of its absolute purity. Lubriol is odorless and tasteless. It does its work and passes out of the body with the waste matter. None of it is absorbed by the system to make unhealthy growths of fat. It is as good for children as for older folk. Doctors recommend Lubriol. It should be in every household. You have only to try it once and you will not be without it again. Lubriol is offered you by the makers direct at 75c a pint bottle, shipped postpaid, and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade assures you of the financial standing of the Lubriol Co., so you need not hesitate to send 75c to the Lubriol Laboratories, Fourteenth Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.—Adv't.

Chicago Teachers Upheld.

Chicago, May 1.—The appellate court of appeals today upheld a decision of the Superior court granting a temporary injunction to Chicago school teachers against the board of education restraining it from enforcing the Loeb Rule barring them from membership in the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 1.—There was a big advance in wheat prices today. The firmness in the northwest caused by the lack of seeding, coupled with the accumulation of buying orders over the week-end, assisted in forcing initial prices upward. There was a big demand for cash grain. Deliveries all went into strong hands. Chicago deliveries exceeded two million bushels, while here the deliveries were above 200,000 bushels. Cables were unchanged on spot wheat. Grain on passage was much stronger. Opening prices here were 1¼c higher on cash, May and July and 1½c on September.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	May 1.	April 29.	
Cash.... 1.24¾	1.25	1.24¾	1.25	1.23	
May.... 1.24¾	1.25½	1.24¾	1.25	1.23	
July.... 1.25	1.26½	1.25	1.25⅝	1.23⅝	
Sept.... 1.24	1.25½	1.24	1.25½	1.23½	
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	79	78½	
May..... 79	79½	79	79	78½	
July..... 79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	
Sept..... 79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	48	47¼	
May..... 47⅝	48	47⅝	48	47¾	
July..... 46⅜	....	....	46½	46⅛	
Sept..... 42	....	....	42	41¾	
Clover Seed—					
Cash ... 8.35	8.62½	8.35	8.60	8.30	
Oct. ... 8.50	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.45	
Dec. ... 8.62½	8.60	8.52½	8.57½	8.45	
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	95¾	95½	
Alsike—					
Cash ... 8.70	....	....	8.70	8.70	
Timothy—					
Cash ... 3.15	....	....	3.15	3.15	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May..... 1.16¾	1.17¾	1.14½	1.16¾	1.13¾	
July.... 1.17	1.18⅝	1.16	1.17⅜	1.15⅝	
Sept.... 1.16½	1.17½	1.16¼	1.17⅜	1.15½	
Corn—					
May..... 77⅛	77¾	76⅞	78¼	76⅝	
July..... 77⅝	77½	77	77⅝	77	
Sept..... 77¼	77⅝	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	
Oats—					
May..... 45⅛	46	45	45⅞	44⅞	
July..... 43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	
Sept..... 40	40¼	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May ...23.85	24.10	23.85	24.00	23.90
July ...23.65	23.90	23.65	23.80	23.70
Lard—				
May ...12.87	13.10	12.85	13.10	12.75
July ...12.77	13.25	12.75	13.12	12.77
Sept. ...12.90	13.25	12.90	13.17	12.90
Ribs—				
May ...12.70	12.92	12.70	12.92	12.72
July ...12.75	13.00	12.78	12.95	12.80
Sept. ...12.95	13.15	12.90	13.07	12.95

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.24¾	1.20¼
July ...	....	....	....	1.23¾	1.20⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.23	1.19¼
July ...	....	....	....	1.23½	1.20⅜

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34c; solid pack, 33c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Ohio, new, 19@19½c; York State, 21c; brick, 18¼@19c; Limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 36c; imported, 5c; Roquefort, 55c; Langhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 24c; strictly fresh, 23c; less ½-case, ½c higher: 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus, homegrown, 30c lb.
Beets—Per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green, $4.00@4.50 per hamper.
New Southern Cabbage, $2.75@3.00 crate; York State Cabbage, 2c per pound.
Calfornia Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.
Florida Celery—$2.00 case.
Cauliflower—Per case, $5.00.
French Endive—90c lb.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.40@1.50.
Lettuce—Leaf, 12@13c.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.00@3.50.
Fancy Head Lettuce—$2.00.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $1.00@1.50.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
New Peas—$2.50@3.00 hamper.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.
New Potatoes—Per bushel, $2.75@3.00.
Potatoes—$2.65@2.85 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.00 barrel.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 30c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.00@3.00.
Turnips—60c per bu.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25@1.50.
Shallots—Per doz., 40c.
Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Texas White Onions, per crate, $2.00.
Rhubarb—Illinois, 40c; box, at $1.00.
Cal. Asparagus—Case, $1.75@2.00.
Texas Spinach—Per bbl., $7.00@3.25.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12@12½c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.
Calves—11@12½c.
Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.
Fowls—Alive, 18½@19½c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c.
Geese—Alive, 15@16c.
Ducks—Alive, 18c.
Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 12@13c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.
Heifers, 11c@12½c.
Bulls—9@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—13¼c.
Fat Bacon—14¾c.
Lean Bacon—21½c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18¼c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.
Batrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 16c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankforters, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18¾c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $25.0°; No. 2, $24.00.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patent, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $22.00@23.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cottonseed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 80@85c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, klin-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retail packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 22½c; kip, 20c; No. 2 kip, 19c; cured hides, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.00@4.75.

New York Produce.

New York, May 2.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.50@6.20; winter patents, $5.35@5.75; winter straights, $5.45@5.60; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.80. Pork, steady; mess, $25.50@26.00; family, $27.00@29.00; short clear, $23.00@26.00. Beef, steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, firmer; middle west, $12.80@12.90. Molasses, firm; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; No. 1, $1.40@1.45; No. 2, $1.30@1.35; No. 3, $1.05@1.10; shipping, 90@95c. Hides, firm; Bogota, 32@34c; Central America, 23c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 36c; seconds, 33@34c.

Butter firmer; receipts, 4,260; creamery, extras (92 score), 33¾@34c; creamery (higher scorings), 34½@35c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c. Eggs firm; receipts, 35,945; fresh gathered, extras, 24c; regular packed, firsts, 21¾@22½c; seconds, 20¾@21c; nearby beanery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; nearby hennery browns, fine to fancy, 24@25c. Poultry, steady; receipts, 1,643; state, held, specials, 18½@19c; fresh, specials, 16¾@17¼c; do, average fancy, 16½@17c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18@18½c; fowls, 17c; roosters, 14c; prices settled; broilers offered at 33@35c; dressed firm; chickens, 18@32c; fowls, 17½@22½c; turkeys, 29@38c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, May 2.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 35@35½c; prints, 36@36½c; firsts, 33¾@34½c; seconds, 32@32½c; process, extras, 28@28½c; do., seconds, 26@26½c; dairy, 26@28c; packing stock, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2, 18½@19c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy, twins and flats, 18½@19c; do., choice, 18c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18c; Swiss, fancy, 27@28c; limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75c@$1.00 per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered, firsts, free cases, 21½c; seconds, 19c. Poultry—Live chickens, 20@21c; spring broilers, 42@45c; guinea squabs, $4 a dozen; do., old, $3. Potatoes—Choice white, $1.00@1.05, jobbing drs lots; do., mixed, $1.00@1.05; Ohio, 100 lb., Hastings potatoes, $7.25@7.50 a barrel. Sweet potatoes—Delawares, $1.00@1.10 a hamper.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 2.—Butter lower; creamery, 29@32c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 38,555 cases; firsts, 20½@21c; ordinary firsts, 19@20c; at mark, cases included, 19@20¾c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 53 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, 90c@$1.00; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 85@95c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 19c; springs, 20c.

Cotton.

New York, May 1.—The cotton market opened steady today at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points on buying by houses with Liverpool connections who took July and October, covering shorts and some further trade buying of near positions. The minus correction of 37,257 bales in the Liverpool stock and apprehensions of lower temperatures in the south seemed to be largely responsible for the advance which carried the active months about 5 to 7 points net higher before the end of the first hour with July selling at 12.18c and October at 12.32c.

The market continued steady later in the morning with Liverpool and New Orleans good buyers, while there was also a considerable scattering demand on the unfavorable view of weather conditions and apprehensions of a low condition report from the government at the beginning of next moth. Selling seemed to be chiefly in the way of realizing by old longs and prices worked up to 12.40c for May, 12.21c for July and 12.34c for October or about 8 to 9 points net higher around 9:30a.m.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; slow; bulk, $9.80@9.95; light, $9.50@10.00; mixed, $9.50@10.00; heavy, $9.50@10.00; roughs, $9.50@9.65; pigs, $7.40@9.10. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; firm; native beef steers, $7.90@9.90; stockers and feeders, $5.85@8.00; cows and heifers, $4.10@9.35; calves, $6.25@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; strong; wethers, $6.75@9.25; lambs, $7.60@11.70.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; steady; top, $9.70. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; lower; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $10.00@10.05; light Yorkers, $9.35@9.50; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $7.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $10.10. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; lower; top, $9.75.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, April 23.—Five German attacks checked at Verdun. Three towns in German East Africa captured by British. Turks report 4,000 British soldiers killed or wounded in Mesopotamian battle.

MONDAY, April 24.—Italian infantry captures line of Austrian trenches on Carso plateau. Defeat on Tigris admitted by British. French war office states Germans used 450,000 men in Verdun assaults.

TUESDAY, April 25.—Sir Roger Casement captured while attempting to land arms on Irish coast. Three Zeppelins make raid on English coast. Italian fliers kill nine in raid on Trieste, Austrian statement says.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.—Zeppelins, cruisers and submarines combine in German assault on Lowestoft and Yarmouth. Irish insurrectionists rise and seize part of Dublin. New Russian force lands at Marseilles. French win woods north of the Aisne. At secret session of parliament Premier Asquith says compulsory service will be enforced if 50,000 men have not volunteered by May 27.

THURSDAY, April 27. — British troops held Dublin under martial law. Zeppelins make third raid in three nights on English coast. Austrians send new army against Italians.

FRIDAY, April 28.—Irish revolt spreads, all Ireland under martial law. Great German activity against British front in Flanders and north of France. Allies hold trade conference at Paris.

SATURDAY, April 29.—Fire rages in Dublin as fighting continues. Turks announce that 800 British were slain in fight near Suez canal. British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean.

Tobacco Habit BANISHED in 48 to 72 Hours

Immediate Results

Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you have been a user of tobacco for a single month or for 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind—a most marvelously quick, adsolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the treatment of the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of Tobacco Redeemer treatment for the habit.

Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If Tobacco Redeemer fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you from the habit.

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Please send, without obligating me in any way, your free booklet regarding the tobacco habit and proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the tobacco habit.

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Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1042B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:
I accept your offer. Send to
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YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side. Dizziness. Fainting Spells. Spots before eyes. Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest. Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. STERLING, 631 Ohio Ave, SIDNEY, OHIO

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof.

By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGHT DUEL IN THE NIGHT TWO MILES ABOVE EARTH

Paris, April 26.—A French aeroplane and a Zeppelin fought a duel at an altitude of 4,000 metres off Zeebrugge today. The aeroplane fired nine incendiary shells at the Zeppelin, which appears to have been damaged.

The engagement, occurring more than two miles above the earth, was fought ot 3 o'clock this morning.

At the same time another French aeroplane, armed with cannon, fired numerous projectiles on a German torpedo boat off Ostend.

A German aeroplane of the Fokker type was brought down in an aerial combat near Luneville, France.

GERMANY DISAPPOINTED AT THE CASEMENT FIASCO

Amsterdam, April 27.—Intense disappointment is felt in Germany, say dispatches from Berlin, over the failure of Sir Roger Casement's expedition which was expected to start a revolution that would overthrow British power in Ireland.

The German opinion is that the watchfulness of the British navy was responsible for the complete fiasco that resulted in the capture of Casement and a number of other persons involved. Casement had given the Germans to understand that 100,000 fully armed Irish would rally to him.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says if the venture had succeeded, it would have had an immense influence on feeling in America towards Germany, but that now even the revolt at Dublin will do little good.

VERDUN NOT NOW BATTLE CENTER

Stronghold Is Being Merged Into Fighting as Directed by Germans.

London, April 29.—Verdun has ceased to be a battle center—ceased to be the point of greatest offensive by the Germans—ceased to be the point of greatest danger to the Allied line in the west. Verdun is being "merged" into the general fighting as now directed by the Germans.

These are the conclusions of military observers here as a result of the most recent news—including yesterday's official reports—from the Berlin and Paris war offices.

Battle Regarded as Ended.

As these experts sum up the situation, the Germans are so distributing their attacks along the front as to "merge," and gradually obliterate the Verdun battle.

The Verdun fighting has reached such a low stage that the battle begun by the Germans must be regarded as having ended, say the experts, and ended in failure for the Germans, which means a virtual victory for the French.

The French, during the last week, have been as much on the offensive as the Germans, so any new move on the part of the latter must be of such a colossal scale as to make it the opening of an entirely new battle.

Lincoln Must Go Back.

Washington, May 1. — The Supreme court today held that Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln, former member of the British parliament, and confessed spy, must go back to England for trial on a charge of forgery.

VERDUN MASKED ATTACKS BEATEN

Germans Are Hurled Back in Assault North of Dead Man's Hill.

London, May 1.—The Germans have renewed their aggressive in force northwest of Verdun, delivering a massed attack on the positions recently captured by the French, north of Dead Man Hill, and counter-attacking also a trench they had lost north of Cumieres.

In both cases the assailants were repulsed, Paris declares, their masses being mowed down in large numbers in the Dead Man Hill assault.

Indications that further German efforts are impending are furnished by announcement that Hill 304, west of the Meuse, and positions in the Vaux sector, northeast of Verdun, are being incessantly bombarded.

Unofficial advices from Constantinople say the Turks estimate at 20,000 men the losses of the British during March and April in Mesopotamia, where General Townshend last week was forced to surrender his beleaguered army of some 10,000 men at Kut-El-Amara on the Tigris. More than 500 British and Indian officers, including four generals, were taken at Kut.

Berlin has a report from Salonika that a large transport of the Entente Allies has been torpedoed

KAISER CHANGES U-BOAT POLICIES

Teutonic Diplomats Say They Have Evidence Germany Has Met U. S. Demands.

Washington, May 2.—That Germany may contend in her reply to the United States U-boat ultimatum that she already has "effected an abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels" was suggested in diplomatic circles here today.

It is claimed in Teutonic circles here that since the American note was delivered in Berlin there has not been reported an authentic case where a merchant vessel was attacked without warning.

Shows Change of Policy.

Officials say they consider this shows a changed policy and they expect that when the German reply is received, it will so declare, and will also state that from now on cruiser warfare will be followed, which would mean rigid adherence to the doctrine of visitation and search.

If this is so, then officials say the submarine controversy will be at an end.

Should however, Germany simply say she has ordered a temporary cessation while the entire question of rules for submarine warfare are entered into by diplomatic negotiations between the two governments, then trouble will ensue. It again was officially stated today there will be no debate countenanced by the administration.

Wilson Ready to Act.

If, however, the German government does not effect an adoption of the rules he has enunciated or resumes at any time the methods of submarine warfare he has proscribed, the President will not hesitate to carry out his threat to sever diplomatic relations with Berlin by dismissing Count von Bernstorff and recalling Ambassador Gerard.

The President does not believe that a severance of diplomatic relations with Berlin necessarily means war. If the break comes the President will act on the theory that the United States cannot associate longer with a power which does not observe the "dictates of humanity" and respect the rights of American citizens on the high seas. There would ensue a period of nonintercourse with Germany, but nothing more serious, necessarily, according to the President.

Need Not Send Army.

War with Germany would not follow a severance of diplomatic relations, in the opinion of the President, unless Berlin should declare war on the United States or congress, as a result of the acts of the Berlin government, should declare war on Germany.

Even then the President does not believe that it would be necessary for the United States to send an army abroad. He would use the credit of the United States to aid the allies, and possibly would dispatch certain units of the navy to foreign waters to cooperate with the British and French naval forces.

Would Draw a Deadline.

The President would have the United States go as far as is necessary and no farther to achieve immunity for noncombatants aboard merchant vessels for either neutral or belligerent nationality. He regards such immunity an immutable principle of international law and believes that the United States would be recreant to its highest ideals and its consecration to the cause of humanity if it should hesitate even to shed blood to maintain the rule.

PRINCE OF MONACO STANDS BY WILSON

By The Associated Press.

Paris, April 26.—Prince Albert of Monaco has sent the following cable message to President Wilson:

"As a sovereign prince, as a navigator, as a scientist, I adhere to the protest you have made with fine sentiment and human dignity against offenses committed by German arms against the rights of neutrals, the honor of mariners and public conscience.

(Signed)

"ALBERT, Prince of Monaco."

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This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

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You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2¼x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 60 post cards at one time.

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Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop; results simply amazing.

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No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1 per month until our special price of only $5 is paid.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

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Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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"VEST POCKET BEER" PUT UP IN TABLETS

New York, May 1.—In the very near future, if M. Ernest Trigueros is to be believed, saloons and breweries will be put out of business and beer drinkers will carry their "suds" in tablet form in their vest pockets. M. Trigueros, who is a Parisian, announced yesterday when he arrived aboard the Colon, in from Panama, that he had almost perfected a soluble condensed beer.

Dropping one of the tablets into a glass of water, he declared, will result in the same delectable phenomenon as laying a nickel on the bar and specifying which color is desired. The tablet beer will have all the qualities of ordinary beer, M. Trigueros said, including foam and alcohol. He did not mention headaches, but individual inferences can be drawn from his assertion that five glasses of his new beer can be made for five cents.

ENGLAND'S BIG ESTATES GOING

Large Holdings Being Sold Because of Country's Financial Stress.

London, April 28.—The aristocratic owners of England's famous country estates, comprising thousands of idle acres, today are selling their holdings because the war has pinched them financially. This is believed to mean that the idle land will be broken into small holdings and that England will become an important agricultural nation.

These grand country manors, castles and mansions on immense reserves of idle land have been famous for centuries as deer parks, shooting preserves, lands of the fox hunt, golf and fishing. Today they are a drug on the market.

The current issue of a well known British real estate magazine today carries 19 solid pages of closely printed advertisements asking buyers or tenants for more than 50,000 acres of sporting estates and innumerable country seats throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

Real estate experts with an eye on the future say the large estates will, in most cases, fail of sale or lease; that they must be split into smaller tracts and sold for agricultural purposes. The fox hunt and the grouse moor will never again be so popular as they were before the war, say the experts.

Here is a sample advertisement of the properties now on the market:

"Historic manor house, in the Western Highlands. Thirty bed and dressing rooms, several reception rooms. Delightful matured old grounds. Ten thousand acres of shooting. For sale or moderate rental."

The advertisement continues to explain that one season's shooting on the game preserves has been 7,000 pheasants, 500 partridges, 150 hares, 1,500 rabbits and many woodcock, duck and snipe. This castle, its advertisement says, is charmingly located on a pretty loch and is surrounded by a vast sporting estate of 14,000 acres, 11,000 of which consists of one of the best grouse moors in Scotland. The advertisement makes no mention of agriculture.

With hundreds of thousands of men released from the army after demobilization Britain must find a place for them. Those who have lived in the open air will not return to desks in stuffy offices and indoor civilian occupations of the past. They will insist on continued open air, according to those who are now making a study of the situation.

WAR LEVELS BARRIERS IN ENGLISH SOCIETY

King, Queen and Princesses Receive for the Wounded.

London, Apirl 28.—How completely the war is leveling all social barriers in England was illustrated again at the last of the series of three parties given by the king and queen at Buckingham Palace for wounded sailors and soldiers. The function was attended by upwards of 800 men, who were afterwards entertained at a variety show provided by stars of the London stage in the riding school of the royal mews.

Among the royal waitresses who served and chatted with the guests were the king's daughter, Princess Mary; the Princess Royal, the Princess Christian, the Princess Maud, the Princess Victoria, Princess Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Teck.

The king and queen spent two hours moving among their guests and making solicitious inquiries, the sovereign evincing special interest in clearing up particular points as to charges and counter-charges in battles that are now historic and reflecting the thorough manner in which he had familiarized himself with the strategy of the war.

Addressing the bluff-looking soldier on attempting to rise to greet him, the king said: "Sit down, my good fellow; you've made your stand for us and in the very best way." Looking toward the viands, the king added: "But mind you stoke up well."

ROOT CANDIDACY TO BE PUSHED IN THE OPEN

Campaign Headquarters Will Be Opened in Gotham.

New York, May 1.—Active effort to promote the candidacy of Elihu Root for the Republican nomination for president will begin today with the opening of Root headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan. Within the next few days Root headquarters will be opened in Washington, Chicago and other large cities, and systematic direction will be exerted upon the sentiment for Mr. Root in various parts of the country.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will direct the Root organization in Washington, although he will not be actively in charge of the headquarters in the capital.

The friends of Mr. Root are determined there shall be, from now on, an open, active campaign to bring about his nomination.

PEACE COMES AGAIN AS IRISH LAY DOWN ARMS

Fresh Attack to Be Made on Asquith When Parliament Opens Its Tuesday Session.

London, May 2.—Peace reigns once more in Ireland.

In the wake of the fate of the ill-starred uprising, however, there is a political situation fraught with menace.

Parliament convened today with the Asquith government facing fresh attacks and in the face of this bitter criticism the way must be paved for further general and immediate compulsion.

Although Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, have promised not to make political capital out of the Irish rebellion, the uprising has had such powerful effect upon the public mind that its influence will have a strong bearing upon deliberations in commons for some time.

Has 1 000 Prisoners.

The government finds itself with approximately 1,000 prisoners on its hands, including four of the leaders who have done most to incite civil war. They are Sir Roger Casement, Peter H. Pearce, the self-proclaimed 'provisional president of the republic of Ireland;" James Connolly, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, and Countess Markievicz.

Demands are pouring in upon the government that the strongest possible punishment be dealt out to them. Some of the Tory newspapers insist that long terms of imprisonment be meted out to their armed followers.

On the other hand, anxiety exists in some quarters that harsh measures would incite to a still higher pitch the feeling that has already been roused in Ireland by the flame of war and bloodshed.

Whatever is done, it is likely that martial law will be maintained in the danger zone of Ireland until after the principal leaders of the Sinn Feiners have been tried.

Many Women Killed.

Many women were killed in the fighting between rebels and British troops in streets of Dublin. The bodies of 14 women have been discovered in the ruins of shell-shattered buildings.

Normal conditions are being restored here although the central part of the city is a mass of fire blackened ruins and the streets are scarred by artillery projectiles Thoroughfares through the chief zones of fighting were opened to the public on Monday for the first time and there was a rush for souvenirs, some persons even tearing the clothing from the corpses of the dead as they were borne away for burial.

The havoc in the business district of the Irish capital is appalling. First reports were wholly inadequate in describing the desolation and destruction. Many bodies still lie beneath the ruins.

Instead of a few buildings being destroyed by fire, whole blocks were wiped out. Many streets are impassable for the mounds of wreckage which fill them.

The Last Shot.

The last shot in the environs of Dublin was fired Monday morning by a lone sniper at Balls bridge on the outskirts of the city, who held his position in spite of the furious fusillades directed against his barricade by the loyal troops. Finally, when his ammunition was gone, he tied his handkerchief to the bayonet of his rifle, and raised it in token of surrender. On his cap were the words: "Dublin Regiment."

Armed guards are still patrolling the city and suspected houses are being searched for arms and seditious literature.

Practically all the armed rebels are now in the hands of military authorities. The last band to surrender was that at Enniscorthey. Word was also received here that small bands of Sinn geiners in Galway and County Meath had lain down their arms.

Tells of Brutal Episode.

John Healey, editor of the Irish Times, who was in this city throughout the fighting and published his paper during the stormy days, gives the following description of the uprising:

"There must be no mistake about the uprising. It was brutal, bloody, savage business. It was marked by many cases of shocking and callous cruelty. Innocent civilians were butchered in cold blood. Unarmed policemen and soldiers were shot down. As the result of promiscuous looting and incendiarism, one of the finest public buildings in Ireland and the most important commercial center of Dublin, are in ashes. The full toll of death will never be known. It is no exaggeration to say that scores of harmless citizens perished. Many British soldiers fell in the execution of one of the most difficult and dangerous duties ever required of military men.

"The nation must see that, in return for the heavy cost, it receives at least a sure guarantee of righteous punishment for the offenders and a powerful government for Ireland in the future."

WOMAN PUT ON OVERALLS; MADE FORTUNE IN MINES

MRS RICHARD WIGHTMAN.

ABOVE, MRS. RICHARD WIGHTMAN, IN OVERALLS, WORKING IN HER MINE, AND BELOW, AS SHE APPEARS AT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

New York, April 26.—Over a tiny table in one of New York's fashionable hotels, Mrs. Richard Wightman, wife of the author, told how, in one year, she had made a fortune of $3,000,000 from a $15,000 investment in a New Mexican mine and organized and managed a $1,000,000 corporation.

"One evening, a year ago, my husband met a man from the southwest, who offered him part ownership in a mine in New Mexico," she said. "He brought the man to our home in Connecticut, and before I knew it I had invested $15,000 in the proposition. I went to the mines and immediately saw the possibility of consolidating his two mines with five or six adjacent mines.

"I made the working mines produce enough to get machinery for those that were idle. I hired more men. Soon I incorporated a $1,000,000 company. I made my husband president. I put on overalls and, by working 15 hours a day, finally promoted myself to the position of general manager.

"Pretty soon I began to send $6,000 of gold a month to a nearby mint. I started mining tungsten. It's worth about $4,320 per ton right now.

"I'm here to call a meeting of stockholders. I put some shares of treasury stock on the street several days ago. Today I closed at $15. I started with shares at $5 par value."

Then briefly Mrs. Wightman summarized some of the feminine philosophy which, she claims, has helped her in winning a fortune:

Learn to mind your own business. No one else cares for the overhead charges. You've go to.

Don't waste time gossiping. This isn't a strictly feminine weakness by any means.

Don't bluff. Real business today capitalizes brains, not looks or clothes.

Cultivate a new sense of responsibility, especially where the other fellow's money is concerned.

Business needs honesty, intuition, shrewd bargaining and good, driving hard work.

Women are beginning to think. Their career in business is consequently just starting. No woman will ever understand the value of a hundred cents until she has earned money for herself.

Every woman should earn the money that clothes her. Women need much more financial responsibility than they have ever had. This is especially true of married women.

HIGH TREASON LIKELY CHARGE AGAINST SIR ROGER CASEMENT

London, April 26.—The fact that Sir Roger Casement has been brought to England to stand trial and is detained in military custody leads to the assumption that he will be tried on the charge of high treason. This charge has been preferred less than half a dozen times in England in the last hundred years. The last instance was during the Boer war, resulting in the conviction of Arthur Lynch, in 1903. Mr. Lynch, who is now a member of the house of commons, was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted and a year later a pardon was granted.

The Express suggests the possibility that Sir Roger, if convicted of high treason, may be beheaded, as under the existing law a person found guilty of this offense may, by crown warrant, be given the penalty of beheading, instead of hanging.

MRS. ROGERS, NOW FREE, WILL REST IN COUNTRY

Acquitted of Murder, She Won't Be Sent to Asylum.

New York, April 27.—Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers, who was acquitted of the murder of her two babies, today prepared to go to the country with her husband, Lorllys Elton Rogers, for a long rest. The district attorney said no effort will be made to send Mrs. Rogers to an asylum, despite the fact she was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The jury was out two hours and five minutes.

Mrs. Rogers threw her arms around her husband's neck when the verdict was announced and wept.

Let the Royal Pay Part of the Postage on Your Letters

YOUR typists can do more work and better work with less effort on the Royal.

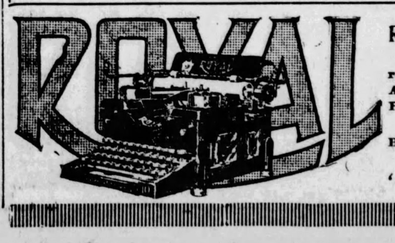
The mechanical correctness which helps them in this way naturally does away with excessive repairs.

And this means a typewriter so correctly built that its working life is extended far beyond the term heretofore alloted to writing machines.

The time saved and the actual money saved reduce the cost of typewritten letters alone almost enough to buy the stamps to mail them.

This is only one of the reasons why you will buy the Royal when you get the facts.

Telephone or write any Royal branch or agency today for a demonstration in your own office, under your own working conditions and "Compare the Work."



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Branches and Agencies the World Over.

"Compare the Work"

FRENCH AIRMAN OUTWITS CAPTOR

Loops the Loop, Throwing ing German From Machine to His Death.

Paris, April 28.—No stranger tale of escape from captivity has perhaps ever been told in the annals of any war than that narrated by Major de V—, a French aviator who was recently captured behind German lines when a dense fog caused him to lose his bearings. Captured by the enemy, this dispirited Frenchman was tied to his seat in his own aeroplane and ordered by a German aviator officer, who climbed in behind him, to fly low over the French lines and not to descend or to signal to his fellows, under penalty of instant death from a bullet from the German's revolver.

By the simple process of looping-the-loop Major de V— ridded himself of his unwelcome passenger-captive, who had not taken the precaution to secure himself to his seat. This manoeuvre, accomplished after a sudden swift flight to a higher altitude, was executed so unexpectedly that the German officer failed to guess his enemy's purpose and plunged from the machine to his death.

EXPERT SAYS U-BOAT WARFARE IS ILLEGAL

Washington, April 29.—Submarine warfare on merchant vessels is plainly illegal under international law, according to Raleigh C. Minor, professor of international law at the University of Virginia, who addressed the American Society on International Law yesterday. James W. Garner, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, defended the right of neutrals to export munitions.

The geographical origin of wheat is a mystery, lost in the dim past.

The largest meteorite known to have fallen to earth weighed 437 pounds.

U. S. TROOPS TO REMAIN TILL BORDER IS SAFE

Administration Reaches Definite Policy to Keep Army in Mexico Until Conditions Are Settled.

Washington, May 2.—The conference between Gen. Scott and War Minister Obregon is expected to come to an end at once, in view of the latest communications of the war department to General Scott.

A definite policy regarding the stay of the troops in Mexico has been reached, and the American forces are now preparing for an indefinite stay in northern Mexico. The troops will stay in Mexico until there is "no further possibility of a repetition of the Columbus raid." The announcement was made this morning by Secretary of War Baker.

Administration officials deny that this intention constitutes any change in the policy under which the expedition was undertaken. The original instructions contemplated the disposal of Villa bands. The present intention with regard to staying in Mexico is an extension of the original instructions. Responsibility of the pursuit of Villa bandits and the capture or elimination of Villa is now put on, as Secretary Baker made clear this morning, will be the protection of the southern border from invasion.

Statement by Baker.

The following statement with regard to the expedition and the stay of the troops in Mexico was made at the war department this morning:

"There is no difficulty in stating the policy of the government. It is unchanged, and perfectly clear. The troops cannot be withdrawn as long as there is any possibility of a repetition of the Columbus raid. The border must be protected."

No move whatever toward intervention is to be made. The policy now in force is that contemplated in the original instructions—That at a suitable time the expedition against Villa bands would be turned over to the Carranza government. The preparations now under way are for the protection of the American border, and for the readiness of the troops to meet whatever opposition may develop on the part of Carranza followers or other factions.

Asked if the internal affairs of Mexico would affect the decision of the government as to a proper time for withdrawal, Secretary Baker said:

"The border must be protected. The internal affairs of Mexico cannot be taken into account except as the safety of the border from invasion is affected. The United States would have no right to base action on the internal affairs of Mexico, but only upon regard for the safety of the border from invasion.

A number of far-seeing and deep-thinking individuals, with whom the President is known to have consulted, nevertheless, believe withdrawal is the wisest course, and no doubt their arguments have had their effect on the President's mind.

They have pointed out that keeping the troops in Mexico, despite the inflamed condition of the Mexican populace, is accompanied by the constant risk of armed intervention and its terrible costs in men and money to this nation.

Concern Is Increased.

More concern was expressed today over the situation than at any time since the troops entered Mexico. General Obregon seems to have instructions of a precise character or his military mind does not permit him to depart from them.

The authorities have some fear that Obregon, finding the President indisposed to withdraw, will terminate the negotiations. As Carranza must do what Obregon desires, it is apparent the "first chief" will be compelled to back up his subordinate.

War would be the undoubted result of such a situation.

Obregon knows the President's situation is extremely embarrassing. An order for the withdrawal of American troops would be followed by agitation of the question of intervention in congress and the chances are that a resolution, directing an invasion in force for the purpose of restoring peace and order, would be adopted.

If the American troops can remain in Mexico until Villa and his bands have been exterminated, intervention, it is argued here, would become a remote probability.

Demands Withdrawal.

General Carranza, through his ambassador designate to Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, yesterday again called on the United States to withdraw its troops from Mexico.

Mr. Arredondo indicated the feeling of his government that the American expedition already has accomplished its real purpose—the elimination of Villa and his adherents—and that longer occupation of Mexican territory was serving only to undermine control of the de facto government.

Would Train Nation's Boys.

New York, April 26.—The New York chamber of commerce yesterday adopted resolutions urging congress to frame legislation providing for some form of universal physical and military training of the youth of the country.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

ORANGEMEN ARE LOYAL

Belfast, April 29.—The Grand Master of the Orange lodges of Ireland issued an order yesterday to all Irish Orangemen, saying: "In a crisis like the present it is the duty of every loyal man to place his services at the absolute disposal of the government."

TURNED DOWN BY POPE

Paris, April 29.—A dispatch to the Temps from Rome quotes the Giornale D'Italia as saying that before he embarked on his Irish expedition Sir Roger Casement sought an audience with Pope Benedict, and that it was refused.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Names of men who could qualify for electric railway positions in Ohio and neighboring states. Experience unnecessary. Good pay. State age. Add. Box P-98, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen. No strike. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

$15 weekly collecting names at home. Can start immediately. Full instructions 10 cents silver; returned if dissatisfied. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Men wanted to become auto chauffeurs; $18 to $50 week; earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-817, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Agents—Delicious soft drinks in concentrated form. Always ready—just add water; economical; absolutely pure. Every housewife wants them; 14 different kinds. Enormous demand. Big summer sellers—money comes easy; 250 other popular price, fast selling, household necessities. We furnish free outfits. Write today—now. American Products Co., 4689 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted—Responsible representative, 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, holds, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent's profit $45 in one day. Another $1,000 in Dec. We start you. Write for Big Color Plate. Secure exclusive sale. HARRAH MFG. CO., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Virginia, N. C., W. Va. and Ohio farms at $15 per acre and up offer big value for the price. Best climate, markets, schools and transportation. Good land and neighbors. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade, Roanoke, Va.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL source power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil. $10 invested with us has made others $300 in less than six months. Let us send you our magazine, "Profitable Investments," six months free, which tells how to make your money make you independent. The Hafford Company, 407 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

$15 invested may make $1,000 yearly. Gets warranty deed, also interest in co-operative oil well we're getting ready to drill in big producing oil territory; $1 cash, $1 monthly; 4 lots this time, $56. Particulars free. Triangle Oil Co., 536 Carter Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Investigate the distilling of birch and wintergreen oils; immense profits in the industry; process is simple. Address W. B. Metzger, Port Allegany, Pa.

PATENTS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it; manufacturers constantly writing for patents; help supply the demand; both free. H. S. Hill, 940 McLachlan Building, Washington, D. C.

Invent something. Your ideas may bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our easy credit system; write today. Waters & Co., 4318, Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents secured through credit system; send sketch; free search and certificate of patentability; book and list of patent buyers free. Waters & Co., 318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 66 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of a good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Farms; have 8,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 220 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY

Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Rose Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

Free Tuition by Mail—Civil Service, normal, high school, typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand, engineering, salesmanship, real estate and law courses thoroughly taught by mail; matriculation, $5.00. For "Free Tuition Plan" address Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

Acne, Pimples, Pustules, Red Nose. My treatment removes the cause, stops pus formation, eradicates all marks and restores natural skin. Booklet free. Dr. Rodgers, Suite 73, 30 W. Randolph st., Chicago.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free Books, Inventions wanted, etc. I help you market your inventions without charge. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Manufacturers BUY are the kind we get for Inventors. For proof and RELIABLE free book, write R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 715 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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I WILL PAY YOUR ROUND TRIP RAILWAY FARE.

A LOVELY WINTER OR ALL THE YEAR-'ROUND HOME.

In beautiful, fertile, sunny, prosperous, scenic Florida; in the citrus fruit and winter gardening belt. One hundred miles north of the Everglades; high pine land with elevation of 120 ft. **TEN ACRES, TWO TOWN LOTS, FOR THIRTY-FOUR CENTS A DAY.**

On the railroad, close to two towns of 4,000 and 7,000. Plant oranges, grape fruit and pineapples, as we are doing; ten acres will earn you more than 80 or 160 acres in the north. Only $350.00, payable $10.00 monthly, without interest or taxes. I have dozens of photographs which I will send you free together with all the information you desire regarding this favored location. Wonderful opportunity. Write today.

John S. May, A 101 New York Life Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

308 Acres, $3800

10 Cows, Pair Horses.

5 heifers, hogs, hens, wagons, tools, machinery, sap evaporator and 650 buckets all thrown in by owner who is making quick move. 100 acres rich loam tillage, 100 acres spring watered pasture and around 2,000 cds. wood and 100 M. spruce; near sawmill; ½ mile to school, 3 miles to village; neat 7-room house, good barn, big silo and 7-room cottage for help; $3,000 takes all with part down and easy terms. For details see page 21, our new spring catalog, "Money-Making Farms," just out, copy free. More for your money here East in productive land, cash markets and good buildings, than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 103, 150 Nassau St., New York.

LEARN NURSING AT HOME Increase your earnings. We positively guarantee to train you in your own home. Our graduates earning $15 to $25 a week. Diploma given. Send for free catalog NOW. National School of Nursing, Dept. 3, Elmira, N. Y.

MONEY—$8 for wise men $8. Key free. F. G. Hyde, 540 W. 130th St., New York.

BASEBALL

The 1916 baseball season is now on in all the high class leagues in the country, the International league, the other class AA organization, opening its season last week. Monday, May 1 saw the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox tied for first honors in the American league, while Philadelphia holds a nice lead on the other teams in the National. The New York Yankees are closely pressing the American league leaders, while Brooklyn is the runner-up in the National race. Louisville has a big lead in the American Association, and Providence and Newark are tied for first place in the International.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	9	6	.600
Boston	9	6	.600
New York	7	5	.583
Cleveland	8	7	.533
Washington	8	6	.571
Chicago	9	9	.500
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	3	10	231

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	3	.700
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
Chicago	8	5	.615
Boston	5	4	.556
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Pittsburgh	6	8	.429
New York	1	8	.111

American Association.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	10	1	.909
Minneapolis	7	4	.636
Indianapolis	7	4	.636
Columbus	6	5	.545
Kansas City	4	7	.364
Toledo	4	7	.364
St. Paul	4	7	.364
Milwaukee	2	9	.182

International League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Providence	3	0	1.000
Newark	3	0	1.000
Richmond	3	1	.750
Montreal	3	2	.600
Baltimore	2	3	.400
Buffalo	1	3	.200
Rochester	0	3	.000
Toronto	0	3	.000

SAFELY UNDERGOES HER 4TH CAESARIAN OPERATION

Hartford Woman Has Had Unique Experience.

Hartford, Conn., April 26.—For the fourth time within seven years Mrs. Anna Peters, No. 124 Canton street, this city, yesterday successfully underwent the Caesarian section operation and neither the mother and her baby will show ill effects from the operation, which was performed at the Hartford hospital by Dr. T. Weston Chester.

Mrs. Peters' first Caesarian operation was performed at a Boston hospital in 1909, and although she recovered, her child died. The other operations have been performed by Dr. Chester at the Hartford hospital, and her two boys and girl are alive and well.

The operations were necessitated by a deformity of the pelvic bone, and each incision into Mrs. Peters' abdomen had been made in a different locality.

DECLARES NEW COAL RATES ARE REASONABLE

New York Central Agent Upholds Proposed Tariffs.

Washington, April 28.—The increased rates on bituminous coal from the West Virginia region to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and other northern points, proposed by the Chesapeake & Ohio and other railroads, are no higher than many coal rates already in effect in other parts of the country, H. M. Griggs, coal and ore agent of the New York Central lines, testified before the interstate commerce commission Thursday.

He quoted various rates, comparing them with the new rates proposed and declared the present charges of the roads seeking the increases are less than reasonable.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawn—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

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